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Korean Affairs Report

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25 JULY 1986

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

'REVENGE-VOWING' MEETINGS--Pyongyang 27 June (KCNA)--Revenge-vowing meetings were held at all rural villages of the country on 25 June day of struggle against U.S. imperialism. A national revenge-vowing meeting of school children was held in Sinchon county, south Hwanghae province, where the U.S. imperialist murderers brutally massacred more than 35,000 people, or a quarter of the county population, during the temporary strategic retreat of the Korean People's Army in the fatherland liberation war. The speakers at the meetings denounced the shocking murder perpetrated by the U.S. imperialist aggressors during the war and vowed a thousand-fold revenge upon the U.S. imperialists who are still forcing the sufferings of national split upon our people while desperately pursuing the creation of "two Koreas". They condemned the South Korean puppet clique who are kicking up a noisy row for a war of northward invasion and for national confrontation at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists. They demanded that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean fascist clique immediately respond to the new proposal for talks of military authorities put forward by us for the adoption of practical measures to ease tensions. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 27 Jun 86 SK] /12913

KCNA NOTES JAPAN SYMPOSIUM--Pyongyang 30 June (KCNA)--A symposium on the Korean question was held on 25 June at the members' office building of the House of Councillors of Japan under the sponsorship of the Japan Society for the Study of International Affairs, according to a KNS report from Tokyo. The speakers at the symposium pointed to the tense situation created on the Korean peninsula, the recent anti-U.S. struggle for independence in South Korea and the policy of neighbouring countries towards Korea. They stressed that the recent anti-U.S. struggle of South Korean students was an anti-U.S. struggle for independence and a national and popular struggle, not a mere struggle against the United States. Noting that the tension prevailing on the Korean peninsula will increase towards 1988, they expressed deep apprehensions and regret at the decision of the International Olympic Committee to hold the 24th Olympic games in Seoul. The speakers stressed in unison that the tension on the Korean peninsula should be relaxed without fail. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 30 Jun 86 SK] /12913

SUPPRESSION OF MUN IK-HWAN DENOUNCED--Pyongyang 30 June (KCNA)--The bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth published a statement on 18 June denouncing the South Korean puppet clique for its suppression of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, chairman of the Federation of the People's Movement for Democracy and Unification. Rev. Mun Ik-hwan is justified to call for freedom, democracy and

the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea, the statement notes, and stresses: We demand that the Chon Tu-hwan clique put an immediate end to its suppression of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and other democratic figures and students. The U.S. imperialists must no longer encourage the South Korean fascists in the grip of the crisis and take hands of interference off South Korea and withdraw from there. There is no reason for the U.S. imperialists to remain in South Korea as the South Korean people themselves have awakened from illusion about the United States and strongly demand sovereignty. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 30 Jun 86 SK] /12913

STUDENTS DEMAND U.S. TROOP WITHDRAWAL--Pyongyang 30 June (KCNA)--The newspaper HAEBANG published by students of Koryo University carried an article stressing that the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea must be withdrawn and the U.S.-Japan-South Korea "security system" be shattered, according to a radio report from South Korea. Carping on this article, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique detained three students of Koryo University including Yi Sang-su, managing editor of the newspaper, on charges of the violation of the "national security law", walked off Mun Sung-hwan, a post-graduate student of Kukmin University, who is absent from school and has been in charge of the printing of the newspaper, and threw a police dragnet to arrest four others. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 30 Jun 86 SK] /12913

NORTH'S 'INFILTRATION' CRITICIZED--Pyongyang 1 July (KCNA)--Nodong Sinmun Tuesday hits at the South Korean puppet police headquarters which is crying for "establishment of a combat posture" with much talk about the north's "infiltration" in the summer season and around the Asian games. Declaring that there has never been and never exists "threat of southward invasion," a signed commentary of the paper says: The fascist clique's renewed outcry over the North's "infiltration" is intended to suppress under this pretext the people opposed to them. In other words, they mean to suppress the anti-U.S., anti-puppet struggle of the students and people by letting loose all over South Korea several hundred thousand uniformed and plainclothed police, tens of thousands of security men and agents disguised as guides around the Asian games. They intend to shift the blame onto the North and save face, if the international games are menaced by the political confusion in South Korea. The Chon Tu-hwan group must not fool public opinion and play tricks with international sport games. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0456 GMT 1 Jul 86 SK] /12913

ANTIGOVERNMENT RALLIES STAGED--Pyongyang 2 July (KCNA)--Students of three universities and colleges in Seoul staged anti-government demonstrations on 30 June, according to a report. At 7 that evening, more than 150 students of Songgyungwan and Kungmin Universities staged a demonstration through a police cordon, chanting "smash the ad hoc constitutional committee." At the same time, over 50 students of Songsin Women's University and Toksong Women's College held a street demonstration in front of the Tobong market, shouting "down with the pro-U.S. dictatorship" and "let us win constitutional amendments for direct presidential elections." The riot police walked off scores of students of these universities and colleges during the demonstrations and seized placards from demonstrators. The students unyieldingly continued their demonstrations. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT 2 Jul 86 SK] /12913

NORTH KOREAN DIPLOMAT OUSTED--Bangkok (Yonhap)--A North Korean diplomat has recently been expelled from Nepal after being caught smuggling, and another may be expelled soon on the same charge, a weekly magazine based in Katmandu says in its latest issue. The Arati Weekly, made available here Saturday, said a member of the North Korean embassy staff posted in the Nepalese capital was recently caught by airport customs officers when he tried to smuggle in gold, watches and calculators. He was ordered to leave the country. Another North Korean embassy official could be facing the same fate, it said, adding that North Korean diplomats have become objects of worldwide condemnation by their abuse of diplomatic privileges to indulge in terrorism and smuggling. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Jun 86 p 1 SK] /12913

CSO: 4100/186

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

U.S.-KOREAN RELATIONS DISCUSSED IN COLUMN

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 30 Apr 86 p 3

/"Today and Tomorrow" column: "What the United States Means to Us"/

/Text/ What is America to us?

This question will continue to be asked from the time of our fathers and to the next generation. In every paragraph, on every page, America is deeply imprinted in this country--through civilization, the independence movement, liberation, Korean War, modernization, economic growth, Christianity, security, and today's democratization movement.

From a broad view, the decisive element that divides the pre- and post-independence period since Tangun /the founding father of the Korean nation/ rests with overseas internationalization. Coupled with the Japanese pirate raiders' troubles that can be traced all the way to the age of the Three kingdoms and the sovereign convenience of the dynasties of many generations. Korean history was thoroughly that of continentalism. Although there were a certain number of overseas activities like that by Chang Po-go of Sinla, they were only temporary non-mainstream types performed by civilians: government affairs ruled by the dynasties were locked out of overseas contact. Even the honorable Gen Yi, the hero during the Japanese Invasion of Korea in 1592, was not a mainstream military nobleman of the naval forces.

Such a complete lockout from overseas contact even made the difference in civilization between Korea and Japan while the Western powers were approaching the East. In this respect, the post-independence development that began with Macao trade, chewing gum culture, interpretive politics, etc. was too much of an overseas type, and was put on an unbalanced, Western diet of America that is beyond the Pacific rather than that of the continental West such as Germany, France, the Soviet Union, and Poland.

I remember when my father, who lived only within mainstream Korean continentalism, used to talk proudly of his work in the Constitutional Assembly in approving the decision for withdrawal of the American military forces; but in less than a year, the Korean War broke out with Russian incitement. I remember when my father was only groaning while the entire

family was waiting for his evacuation order after packing the refugee packages while the roaring of cannons was being heard over the Miari pass. I recall when the third grader of junior high school, who had grown impatient, turned upon his father and asked why he would not make up his mind.

Now, I understand the meaning of my father's groaning on the night of 27 June 1950. Since the Korean War, I have seen vividly the collapse of the culture of the continental tradition and even the continental song "The Gobi Dessert," not to mention all the political forces of the continental tradition including the Korean Independence Party.

Now that continental culture has been shut off and has been cut off even from memory, we have lived the one-sided, transoceanic life for 40 years. Frankly, it was and will be the history of Americanization. All the vocabulary of aid goods, study abroad, exchange rates, democracy, embassy, travel, studies, art, and modernization was naturally the act of Americanization. No questions were asked, and no justification was necessary. Even an America-connected success type was formed. Under what other circumstances would the student demonstration crowd have given a hand-clapping greeting to the car of the American Ambassador to Korea /Maccanagi/ in the afternoon of 19 April 1960?

However, I realize the vanity of life when I see the fierce slogans of "mercenary" and anti-Americanism and the gesture of suicidal burnings among certain college students' extreme acts surrounding the recent training for admission to military service. Their groaning is heartbreaking. The same college students who greeted the United States with clapping hands 26 years ago are now burning the same object at a stake.

In November 1962, on a flight to Karachi from New Delhi, I happened to sit by a handsome young man who had worked as chairman of the Combined Pakistani Students' Association. The young man, who was a political science student and an aspiring politician even after graduation, said he had seen North Korea upon the urgent invitation of the North Korean embassy in Peking while he was staying in Peking at the invitation by the government of Communist China.

He asked conclusively: "There is no army in South Korea, right?" When I told him that there is a big army of 600,000 forces, he said without hesitation that it was a lie. He said he saw Panmunjom with his own eyes but could see only the U.S. Army, not Koreans. He said that South Korea is an American colony. The shock of that time is still engraved indelibly on my heart.

I felt for the first time that the existence of the American forces, which is necessary for the "peace" in the peninsula of Korea, deeply hurts the "dignity" of Korea, and it was the first occasion wherein I could understand my father's groaning at the cannons roaring of the Korean War.

The fact that the American ground force is posted in the peninsula of Korea presents a special historical meaning to both Korea and America. Not only is it the first time in our nation's history that a Western ground force has been stationed for such a long time but it is also the first time in American history that a ground force has been posted on the Asian continent for such a long time. It is a symbol of the overseas movement by Korea as well as a symbol of the nationalization of Asia by America.

To America, the existence of the U.S. armed forces in Korea is certainly not just for the peace of the Korean peninsula. It is done for larger strategic considerations against the Soviet Union, Communist China, and Japan. MacArthur's eager insistence on withdrawal of the U.S. armed forces in Korea before the Korean War and Carter's advocacy of withdrawal preceded by Nixon's Guam Doctrine were not all for the benefit of Korea but resulted from the changes in strategy in their relations with the Soviet Union, Communist China, and Japan.

The necessity of the U.S. armed forces in Korea, despite the discredit to our nation, is, first of all, the price we have to pay to suppress the so-called communist hereditary dictatorship--North Korea's invasion impulse--and to maintain human rights and peace. Secondly, under the circumstances where no opportunity has been found to normalize relations with the Soviet Union and Communist China, the U.S. armed forces in Korea are necessary as a transitional measure until normal diplomacy fills the gap between the forces. The third point is control over the relationship with Japan. In a new situation where the Tokyo pole enters as a world power, our connection with America is necessary until we grow up as an independent power vis-a-vis Japan. It would be difficult to bear with Japanese influence in Korea in case of an immediate withdrawal of the U.S. armed forces in Korea.

Depending on its logic and world strategy, America could again raise the issue of withdrawal of its armed forces from Korea any time. America is such a country with diverse opinions. It is also difficult to say that American multinational corporations exist necessarily for the benefit of America. The multinational corporations of America are the ones who try to sell high technology even to the Soviet Union for their own profit, and the growth of Japan's national power could be viewed as a wise application by the multinational corporation of America.

It is wise for us to maximize the utilization of the U.S. armed forces in Korea, which are necessary for our own national security and economy. We must rationally determine our priorities in choosing between the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. armed forces and the independent effort that is immediately capable of escaping from the unbalanced diet of American culture.

Among high-ranking Americans leaders are those who advocate the necessity of a "permanent" stationing of U.S. armed forces in Korea. I have even heard them with my own ears.

There will certainly be a time when the college students need to cry for the withdrawal of the U.S. armed forces. It will be when both the southern and northern powers independently settle for peace on the Korean peninsula and when our politics have fully grown up so as to legalize the Communist Party as West Germany has done. This will happen when the national power has grown to the extent that plural cooperation has become capable of checking the Soviet Union, Japan, America, and Communist China.

The time will surely come when the students' demonstration will be needed for the withdrawal of the power that supports the permanent stationing of U.S. armed forces in Korea.

It is not now.

Children, please listen to our generation's agony and groaning at least once.

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CSO: 4107/141

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NKDP DEMANDS JOINT RECOMMENDATION FOR RELEASE OF PRISONERS

SK240048 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] The negotiation for the details in the formation of a special house committee on constitutional amendment hit a snag yesterday as the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party came up with a new precondition.

Shelving Saturday's accord reached between NDP President Yi Min-u and No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, on establishing the panel today, the NDP demanded that the parties present a joint recommendation to the administration for the release of "political prisoners."

"Otherwise, the NDP will be unable to consent to inaugurating the ad hoc parliamentary committee," NDP floor leader Kim Tong-yong told his DJP counterpart in a meeting.

DJP's Yi flatly rejected the new condition of the NDP, noting that the parties "agreed twice on the formation of the panel after resolving to make joint efforts for the release of political detainees, first on 29 May and again on Saturday."

Following Saturday's accord between the leaders of parties, the floor leaders were about to negotiate over details of the panel creation yesterday. To be discussed were the panel's name, the deadline for its activity and the distribution of its members among parties.

In the meeting, Yi asked if the new prerequisite is the idea of the NDP's "Tongyo-dong faction (led by Kim Tae-chung)."

Kim said that the condition is supported by both the Tongyo-dong faction and the "Sangdo-dong faction (led by Kim Yong-sam)."

The two intra-party groups are competing to seize party hegemony, although they claim to be "in firm unity" to achieve the common goal of rewriting the basic law for the direct election of the president.

After the meeting, Yi told reporters, "I feel that the NDP's position has gotten tough due to Tongyo-dong's influence."

The two whips had met Sunday evening to discuss the same issue and the NDP's Kim reportedly told Yi that the proposed joint action on detainees would not affect the panel creation itself.

After the unproductive talks yesterday, Kim Yong-chae, floor leader of the second opposition Korea National Party, told reporters, "I feel that the NDP has yet to make up its final policy on the issue of prisoners' release."

When KNP's Kim asked if the NDP is going to upset the party leaders' agreement, Kim of the NDP said, "Yes, the situation in our party drives us to this position." The NDP will formulate its final policy today in a meeting of the Executive Council and a caucus.

However, political observers feel that the panel would be inaugurated today after some difficulties, since the NDP's proposal is seemingly aimed at pressing the DJP to make positive efforts for the release of more prisoners.

The whips of the DJP and NDP agreed Sunday that the special committee will be composed of 35 to 40 members and finish its function before 18 December when the regular house session will close.

/9738
CSO: 4100/183

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KNP DRAFT AMENDMENT SUGGESTS PRESIDENTIAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM

SK270102 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] The second opposition Korea National Party formally proposed yesterday that the new Constitution adopt the presidential government system and the president be elected through direct popular vote.

Announcing its draft amendment to the basic law, the party also suggested that the term of the president be 4 years and re-election be allowed just once.

The draft amendment envisages down-grading the status of the president from the present head of state to the head of the administration, a party spokesman said.

It also reduces the president's emergency powers by depriving him or her of the right to disband the National Assembly.

In particular, the KNP, having 20 lawmakers in the 276-member House, proposed that the voting age be lowered to 18 from the current 20.

The draft amendment provides that the Assembly shall be given the right to audit and inspect the administration.

It provides that the chief justice shall be elected by Supreme Court judges and his term will be 5 years.

The Supreme Court will be given the power to disband political parties if they violate the law.

As to the procedure of constitutional amendment, the KNP proposed that the president be stripped of the right to initiate amendment.

The draft amendment, instead, provides that more than one-third of Assemblymen or more than one million people can propose constitutional revision.

/8918
CSO: 4100/185

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED

Parties To Designate Panel Delegates

SK010054 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The special House Committee for Constitutional Amendment is likely to go into operation next week as rival political parties plan to complete the designation of their delegates within this week.

The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday decided to submit the list of its delegates to the special body "as soon as possible." Floor leader Kim Tong-yong told reporters that the list will be presented "before the end of the week."

The ruling Democratic Justice Party will also finish the line-up of the committee members in a few days, it was learned.

The NDP's decision was made in a meeting of key officers yesterday, presided over by party President Yi Min-u.

They also decided to press the DJP to unveil its draft for the revision immediately while demanding an early release of all "political prisoners."

The leading party members also agreed to kick off a campaign for the direct presidential election system at local chapters across the nation to counter the DJP's publicity drive against the direct presidential election system.

But they did not reveal when the campaign will start.

The opposition party has so far threatened that it would withhold the list of its delegates to the ad hoc panel until the Constitution Day, July 17, an occasion when the ruling party can demonstrate its sincerity about the amendment by freeing a large number of detainees who had called for constitutional reforms.

Vice President Yang Sun-chik asserted in the meeting that if the NDP waits until July 17, the public fervor for the constitutional amendment is feared to cool down.

Another Vice President Yi Chung-chae said that if the NDP delays submitting the list, it is against the people's desire who want a revision of the basic law.

Both vice presidents belong to the Kim Tae-chung faction, which has so far insisted that the special constitutional committee should not be allowed to go into operation until political prisoners are given freedom "on a satisfactory level."

Meanwhile, DJP Chairman No Tae-u instructed major officers to complete the designation of the committee members quickly.

Floorleaders of the rival parties plan to meet today to narrow their differences on the distribution of the panel seats. It was learned that they agreed broadly to assign 43 members to the panel.

Delay Factors Foreseen

SK260905 Seoul YONHAP in English 0818 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 26 (YONHAP)--Although the National Assembly passed a bipartisan resolution to establish a special constitutional revision committee, the actual formation of the panel is expected to be delayed for some time, political sources said Thursday.

On Tuesday, the assembly unanimously passed a resolution calling for the creation of the committee.

The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) has encountered difficulties selecting lawmakers to serve on the constitutional committee, due to intra-party problems.

Furthermore, the NKDP and the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) hold sharply differing views on what form the new government should take under the revised constitution, the sources said.

The rival parties have set temporary goals of submitting the names of their respective committee members of early July.

Some factions within the NKDP strongly demand that the opposition party wait until Constitution Day, July 17, when the government plans to grant amnesty to inmates, including "political detainees," before submitting the names.

The NKDP has demanded that the government release all "political detainees" immediately, while the ruling camp has contended that they be released gradually, depending on their attitude.

Meanwhile, the rival parties are expected to dispute the matter of setting up a direct presidential election election system outside the National Assembly.

The DJP plans to step up its activities to inform the public about the demerits of the direct system and to oppose the NKDP's demand for the formation of a direct system, which it contends stemmed from the opposition party's "irresponsible way of thinking."

Formation of Committee Viewed

SK250915 Seoul YONHAP in English 0845 GMT 25 Jun 86

["Analysis," by Pak Chung-chan]

[Text] Seoul, June 25 (YONHAP)--The National Assembly approved a resolution on the formation of a special parliamentary committee on constitutional revision, paving the way for full negotiations by the ruling and opposition parties on constitutional reforms.

The resolution was unanimously approved by the ruling and opposition groups Tuesday night. It provides for 3 months for the activity of the ad hoc panel, whose 45 or less memberships are to be evenly balanced between the ruling Democratic Justice Party and opposition parties, except for the panel chairman that goes to the DJP.

But the deadline slated for the end of September can be extended until year's end depending on the progress of its work.

Despite earlier agreement reached between party leaders, the rival parties experienced a rough going in jointly initiating the resolution in the Assembly Steering Committee because of the issue of "dissident detainees." The release of those detainees, persistently demanded by the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), had been regarded as being precondition to the setting up of the ad hoc committee.

Although the formation of the special panel can be hailed as a "milestone" in the Korea's 38-year-old constitutional history, prospects for rewriting the basic charter with the endorsement of the rival camps leave little room for optimism, as graphically evidenced by the travail involved in the bi-partisan action on the special panel.

This is the third time that the ruling and opposition camps are trying to change the constitution on the basis of "consensus." Following the April 19, 1960, students uprising that toppled the then Syngman Rhee regime and the assassination of President Pak Chung-hui in October 26, 1979, attempts were made to rewrite the basic law.

The to previous cases, however, took place in unusual circumstances, under which constitutional rule had been suspended. If the current attempt proved to be successful, it carries a great significance in that it is being done against the backdrop of a peaceful transfer of government power.

The compromise of the ruling and opposition camps, whose view on the constitutional amendment is poles apart, materialized because they could no

longer ignore public opinion and aspirations for reconciliation to put politics back to its original place.

Originally, the DJP had refused to back off from its position of "defending the constitution" at any cost. The stance, however, eased gradually as the NKDP's campaign for the constitutional revision took on intensity along with students' demands for democratization.

Concerning the future structure of power, the NKDP and the minor Korea National Party (KNP) stick to their initial demand that a presidential government system based on direct, popular vote be stipulated in the new basic law, while the DJP is adamantly opposed to the opposition demand on grounds that it may engender extreme confrontations between the rival parties to the detriment of national stability.

Both the DJP and NKDP are taking a "wait-and-see" attitude, anticipating the other side to show thier "cards of constitutional revision" first.

DJP Chairman No Tae-u, following a meeting with NKDP President Yi Min-u on June 21, said "since we made yield to the NKDP, the NKDP should make a step back from its demand for a direct presidential election and come up with a proposal conducive to a compromise." The DJP's concession refers to its acceptance of the constitutional revision, backing down from its previous position upholding the existing constitution.

No's remarks were taken to imply that unless the NKDP comes up with a proposal amenable to a compromise, the ruling party would not make further concessions in the constitutional committee and present its version of the draft constitutional revision. In short, it could either retain the current constitution or go it alone in promoting the reform in case of an impasse.

The NKDP thinks a full-fledged activity of the select panel would not be possible until after the ruling party first submits its own version. It suspects that the DJP may offer the so-called dual executive ruling system.

With both parties widely differing on that issue, either side is expected to launch a vigorous drive designed to enlist popular support for its position.

The DJP considers holding meetings next month with voters across the nation to explain the alleged misleading notion that "direct election of the president is equal to democratization" and the "abuses" involved in that system.

In response, the NKDP plans to embark on a campaign to persuade the people to buy its idea on the motto of "let's elect the president directly."

Paper on DJP's 'Dilemma'

SK290249 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Jun 86 p 1, 4

["News in Review" by Political Editor Kim Myong-sik]

[Text] The Democratic Justice Party's caught in a dilemma: It cannot keep the people waiting too long, yet an early revelation of its own idea on the next form of government would invite an instant onslaught from the opposition camp.

The government party has set up publicity plans on constitutional amendment for the recess of the National Assembly. They are focused on educating the electorate on the shortcomings of a system of direct election of the president.

Since it has agreed to rewrite the Constitution, the ruling party cannot simply eulogize the merits of the present governing structure. An alternative is necessary, but there is none yet, or perhaps the time is not right to present one in the opinion of party leaders.

Party lawmakers, who were asked to make vigorous publicity activities on the party's position in their constituencies during the recess, pointed to anticipated difficulties in doing so without having any specific formula to publicize.

New Korea Democratic Party President Yi Min-u sounded genuinely sympathetic when he voiced concern over the way the DJP's publicity campaign will be conducted.

"I don't know what course of logic they will follow in the campaign in the provinces but it will certainly be a trying task to make public what is not appealing to public opinion," Yi commented.

Unperturbed by the censure and even ridicule emanating from the opposition camp, the DJP has made an arduous list of shortcomings of the direct presidential election system, which has been championed by the opposition forces since the general elections last year.

Characterizing Korea's political culture as authoritarian and patriarchal, DJP theoreticians have asserted that direct election will be a catalyst for dictatorship.

Presidential campaigns bring victory to charismatic candidates and the winner becomes an "elected emperor" like Syngman Rhee, de Gaulle, Sukarno and Marcos, who has earned "wings" for his dictatorial rule with the mandate given by a direct popular vote, they argued.

"The present Constitution is the best one for the nation. We have consented to its revision only to accommodate the opposition call in a democratic way. Now that we have made a concession, the NDP should reciprocate with a compromise," DJP Chairman No Tae-u said.

The ruling party's abhorrence of the direct presidential election leaves only a few options on the slate--an indirectly-elected president, a parliamentary cabinet or some combination of the two systems.

Whichever government structure opted by the DJP will instantly come under fresh attack from the opposition camp. It will give them a convenient ball to kick around as they can easily define anything other than direct vote as undemocratic.

Some analysts speculate that the DJP's procrastination in the selection of the next form of government could be a deliberate move to pressure the opposition into turning flexible about their direct election goal.

They may expect that a strong hint at "no compromise, no amendment," can possibly give rise to a split in the opposition camp, still characterized by a diversity of interests.

However, there is also the risk of driving the opposition forces toward renewed stress in the "outdoor struggle," which was barely staved off with the formation of a special constitution committee in the National Assembly.

The trouble with the current constitutional controversy is that the opposition is already on an irreversible course as far as the direct presidential election is concerned.

Analysts point out that the government has blanked the possibility of a compromise by agreeing to constitutional amendment too late. The NDP's abandonment of direct election would mean its isolation from the rest of the opposition forces and an instant loss of its popular base, they noted.

Aware of the possible detriment a long delay would cause to the party's political standing, the DJP is likely to come up with its own formula for the next government structure much earlier than what was originally scheduled.

The annual "jamboree" of party members on Mt Togyu in late July could be the time for baring everything. But few at this moment expect a really brilliant plan that can allow optimism about a partisan compromise on a new constitution.

So the stalemate will just go deeper to become the worst since the birth of the Republic. Without the exercise of great restraint and wisdom on the part of political groups, only an "extraordinary situation" will bring about a breakthrough, in a costly way at that.

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CSO: 4100/185

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT TO IMPLEMENT 'EDUCATION AUTONOMY SYSTEM'

SK180101 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Education Minister Son Chae-sok said yesterday that the government plans to implement the "education autonomy system" from next year, timed with the enforcement of local self-government formula.

In testimony before the Education-Information Committee of the National Assembly, he said that "concrete programs for education autonomy would be finalized by the end of this year. The ministry will hold public hearings next month to work out the programs," he said in a reply to questions by lawmakers.

The education autonomy system means, among others, the election of superintendents of board of education in big cities and provinces instead of the current appointment by the government. He also said that the government would strengthen the organization and function of each board of education across the nation in preparation for the implementation of the system.

The House panel was one of 13 standing committees which went to work yesterday to delve into state affairs in detail, receiving reports on business programs of each government office, respectively.

In the Foreign Affairs Committee, Vice Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok said that a total of \$1,094 million was brought in as loans provided by Japan for its economic cooperation with Korea since 1983.

In 1982, Korea and Japan agreed that Japan would provide \$4 billion to Korea for economic cooperation.

The Japanese loans imported hitherto break down to \$624 million or 34 percent of the projected \$1.85 billion in Japan's overseas economic cooperation fund, and \$470 million, or 22 percent of the projected loan of 2.15 billion from Japan's Exim Bank, he said.

In the Legislation-Judiciary Committee, Minister Yi Yang-u of the Office of Legislation made clear that the government's research committee on constitutional system would not work out draft amendment to the Constitution. "The committee will only function as an advisory organ for the President," he said.

Opposition lawmakers demanded that the organ be dissolved since the amendment work should be led by the National Assembly through the projected special committee on amendment.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

MEASURES TO DEAL WITH RADICAL STUDENTS REPORTED

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 9 May 86 p 1

[Text] The government analysis that the radical leftist students will cooperate with the opposition party problem organizations and consider the month of May as the fighting stage of the people's uprising and that they will give rise to large-scale violent agitations both within and without the campus communities. The authorities therefore decided to concentrate their efforts to prevent this kind of situation on campuses.

The government will, in particular: 1) establish a cooperative system between the universities and local organizations by such means as the mayors and provincial governors becoming the focal point for local government officials, who will be taking active measures toward guiding problem students, and 2) will uproot illegal organizations like the Minmintu (Anti-imperialist and Antifascist Struggle Committee for the Nation and Democratization) within the school system. The government has adopted the policy of prohibiting any kind of campus activities sponsored by the Minmintu by having the police automatically enter the universities during campus events sponsored by the Minmintu and disperse the meeting and 3) strengthening the restriction on guns and ammunition in light of the fact that some of the violent students are insisting even on armed struggles.

Chong Sok-mo, Minister of Home Affairs, Kim Song-gi, Minister of Justice, Son Jae-sok, Minister of Education, and Kang Min-ch'ang, Chief of Police, participated in the meeting of the special committee on academic affairs in the morning of the 9th and announced the above government policy on academic situation.

Minister of Education Son said, "Our policy is to try and actively hold lectures on the criticism of radicalism such as the Liberation Theology, the Attachment Theory, the New Leftist Movement, and Comprador Capitalism for guiding the students' thought and to provide leadership so that the schools will be responsible for ensuring that no campus riots will ever occur.

Minister Son added, "The Ministry of Education has adopted the policy of strengthening ideological education in preparation for the spread of radical leftist tendencies, and will endeavor to prevent campus riots in holding the schools responsible. We will absorb the student body members into the school board, and lead the student body to prevent riots from breaking out during

various festivities in May. We will strictly apply the school regulations to students connected with impure organizations such as the Minmintu and the Chamintu (The Committee for Anti-United States and Antifascist Struggle for Independence and Democratization).

Minister Son said, "Military training for entering the front line will be carried out according to the academic calendar but improvements will be made should problems arise." He encouraged that "the departure points for military training be arranged to take place in the suburbs as much as possible" and that "the instructional staff supervise in the field during their training. Those who refuse training will be dealt with strictly."

Minister of Justice Kim said, "The public security divisions of the Seoul local procurator's office and the Inchon procurator's office have set up an exclusive investigative team in light of the gravity of the Inchon incident and are carrying out a joint investigation, but no leaders were found among those arrested and so it is difficult to seek out the masterminds behind the scene."

Minister Kim said, "In the future, we will try our best in our efforts to arrest the instigators of the Inchon incident, such as the Minmintu, the Mintongnyon (United Masses Movement for Democratization and Unification), and the Catholic Farmers' Organization; identify the power behind the scene; and take serious measures to segregate them from our society."

National Civil Defense Director Kang announced, "The police authority has taken the following policy toward them: 1) To prevent campus riots and student movements, all our efforts will be devoted to quelling rebellious students using each local areas core of civil service workers; 2) we are asking the school authorities to publicly acknowledge the fact that the police will be allowed to break into the campus automatically and disperse any campus events held in the name of Minmintu, in order to forbid them altogether; 3) and we will try our utmost to arrest the instigators of the Minmintu and the Mintongnyon, in order to isolate them and sap the power of the radical leftist tendencies such as the Minmintu."

National Civil Defense Director Kang said that the characteristics of the recent campus disturbances are of "those that have formed the "Anti-imperialist and Antifascist Struggle Committee for the Nation and Democratization" (abbreviated as Minmintu) as illegal organizations on various campuses since the beginning of the 1986 academic year, after the collapse of the Chonhangnyon (National Student League) and the Sammintu formed in 1985, and that has been leading the extreme leftist-inclined, violent incidents both within and without the campuses." He added that "the police authority will try their best in concentrating their efforts to destroy this organization."

Director Kang reported, "The name and strategies of Minmintu are identical to North Korea's 'Hanguk Minjok-Minju-Jon-Son Chungangwi' (The Central Committee for the Korean People's Democratic Front Line), which is a dark, underground propaganda group (the successor of the Tonga-Dang or Tonga Party's voice)."

He also said, "It is particularly noteworthy that they are inclined toward the North Korean position in crying out the slogan, 'Let's pierce the heart of our deep-rooted U.S. imperialist enemy and their puppet gangster-like revolutionary power'. They have also decided to turn the 3 May Inchon incident into a breakthrough for establishing a bridgehead for the May riot by taking advantage of the 3 May Inchon incident as an opportunity for instigating a large-scale preparation and an activist riot expansion."

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

TORTURE OF DETAINEES IN INCHON RIOT CASE CLAIMED

Confessions Said Fabricated by Torture

SK180046 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party claimed yesterday that some of the persons arrested in connection with the riot in Inchon on 3 May were tortured by the authorities.

In a report, the party said, "Party lawmakers interviewed five students and workers in jail and found that they were forced to make false confessions under severe torture by police." The party claimed that party lawmakers confirmed traces of torture such as scars, bruises and infections.

Rep. No Sung-hwan, who heads a special party committee on the investigation of the incident, claimed, "a certain Pak, a senior at Inha University, falsely identified the arsonists of the Inchon branch office of the ruling Democratic Justice Party because he was being severely tortured."

"The facts about the detainees' offenses in the riot were fabricated by police by means of torture," he insisted.

Meanwhile, some 20 family members of the detainees staged a sit-in at the NDP headquarters for the sixth consecutive day yesterday, calling for the release of all prisoners.

Home Minister Denies Charge

SK190023 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Kang Min-chang, director of the National Police Headquarters, said yesterday 155 people were arrested in connection with the 3 May Inchon incident. Of them, 89 have been freed on suspension of indictment, and the remaining 66 are now under interrogation, Kang said. He added no one was charged under the National Security Law.

Kang was answering lawmakers' questions in a Home Affairs Committee session of the National Assembly. The committee was one of the 12 committees that were convened on the second day of a six-day panel session.

Meanwhile, Minister of Home Affairs Chong Kos-mo said there have been no cases of torture on those arrested in the Inchon incident. "Those who the New Korea Democratic Party insists were tortured during police interrogation have been closely examined in attendance of medical doctors, and the police could not find any trace of torture," Chong said.

The minister said those arrested were allowed to meet with their family members eight or nine times, and none of them spoke of torture. "Because the police have many material evidences of the Inchon incident, it was not necessary to force them to confession," the minister added.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON NEW CONSERVATIVE CLUB SIT-IN

Students Stage Sit-In

SK180051 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] Three student activists of Yonsei University yesterday held a sit-in at the New Conservative Club [NCC] office in Seoul, shouting anti-NCC slogans. The NCC was organized by those who bolted the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP).

The three students, all members of the radical student group called Minmintu, were apprehended by riot police around 10:30 a.m., two hours after the students broke into the office on the 7th floor of the Kwangil building in downtown Mugyodong around 8:30 a.m.

The three were Kwon Hyong-sul, 22, a junior majoring in theology, Na Song-kwon, 21, also a theology major and Kim U-sop, 20, a law major who is temporarily suspended from the school.

The political club, housed in the small rented office (about 33 sq. meters), was planning to organize a new political party tentatively called "People's Democratic Party."

The trio charged into the office when a 23-year-old woman employee opened the door to start the day's work at 8:30 a.m. The students, according to police, pushed the woman out of the office, locked the door from inside and started the rally. They distributed about 400 leaflets and chanted slogans through a window. The slogans were largely aimed at the political group, the United States and the government.

They were apprehended by a group of policemen who charged into the office by ripping off a makeshift wall. Police took the action while the intruders were having talks with some officials of the political group who had been allowed to be inside the office a few minutes earlier.

The students told police that they originally planned to occupy the ruling Democratic Justice Party or the major opposition NKDP buildings, but they changed the plan because of tight security around the two places.

Two Kims Blamed

SK180053 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] The embryonic People's Democratic Party (Minjungminju-dang) charged the two opposition leaders Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam yesterday of being behind the students' storming of its office.

The party is being promoted by the New Conservative Club, a political group made up of defectors from the Democratic Korea Party. The statement said, "We solemnly advise the two Kims to return to reason as soon as possible and resign from their dream to seize power by inciting young students and laborers."

It then asked, "Who is the godfather of the political hooligans who stormed into the office of a political party in broad daylight." In the statement, the club members asked the authorities concerned to make a thorough probe into the incident.

It went on, "There is no change in our political conviction that the direct presidential election system produces a man of power while the parliamentary Cabinet system makes a man of responsibility."

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CSO: 4100/183

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

TWELVE STUDENTS CHARGED WITH RALLIES RELEASED

SK210058 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] Twelve more students, charged with staging demonstrations, were set free yesterday, following the 13 and 11 others released on Wednesday and Thursday, respectively.

The prosecutor General's Office had earlier decided to free the detainees on lesser charges, chiefly students, under the suspension of indictment.

The lenient measure came in the wake of strong demands by the opposition political parties to create a "harmonious" atmosphere in the face of the formation of the special National Assembly committee to deal with the constitutional amendment.

In the meantime, the Justice Ministry said Thursday a total of 978 people remained under arrest for their alleged violation of public security, 19 less than the number it announced six days before.

The number breaks down into 595 students, 136 workers, 130 citizens, and 117 expelled from their colleges and universities. Of them, 630 are standing trial, 198 are serving jail terms, and 150 are under investigation, according to the ministry.

Nearly half of them were charged with staging illegal demonstrations, 166 with violating the National Security Act, 131 with exercising violence, 92 with hampering law enforcement, 53 with rioting and 31 with committing arson.

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CSO: 4100/183

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

SEVEN SNU ACTIVISTS CREATE DISTURBANCES IN COURTROOM

SK240128 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] A group of seven college students on trial for violating the National Security Law created disturbances at a Seoul courtroom yesterday, forcing a court panel to suspend the trial. The seven, all from Seoul National University, are former members of a radical student group called Sammintu. They include Ham Un-kyong and Kim Min-sok, both 21.

At the outset of the trial at the Seoul Appellate Court, Ham abruptly stood up and made remarks critical of the government and the opposition circle. "Some opportunistic political forces are trying to abuse the issue regarding the imprisoned student activists as a source of compromise while undertaking a deceptive plan for constitutional revision," he alleged.

Kim, former chairman of the SNU's student council, and other defendants immediately joined Ham in creating disorder by shouting antigovernment slogans. They also demanded the abolition of the National Security Law.

Senior judge Kim Hon-mu, who led a three-member panel, ordered all seven defendants out of the courtroom around 10:30 a.m., about 30 minutes after he opened the trial. The hearing was supposed to have been the second held by the appeals court.

The students are appealing sentences ranging from two to five years given by the Seoul District Criminal Court. The lower court found the seven guilty of masterminding the May 23-26, 1985 seizure of the USIS library in Seoul and other antigovernment demonstrations.

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CSO: 4100/183

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PAROLE FOR ASSEMBLY LAWS VIOLATORS EXPECTED

SK250256 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] About 40 people serving prison terms for violating laws while making political demands will be paroled by around Liberation Day, 15 August, it was learned.

Under this position, about 10 of them will be released initially toward the end of this month if everything goes as planned, informed sources said.

The sources said those who would benefit from the lenient measure will be among those who got into trouble in regard to laws on demonstration and assembly.

And, they should have already completed two-thirds of their prison terms. However, those serving prison terms for violation of the National Security Law will be excluded from the contemplated lenient government measures, the sources said.

Such a lenient measure is construed as an effort of the government to brew up a kind of harmonious atmosphere at this time, when the ruling and opposition camps got down to the task of hammering out a mutually acceptable revision of the Constitution, in the interest of the general public.

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CSO: 4100/183

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ANALYZES ACTIVISTS' 'IDEOLOGY LETTERS' CAMPAIGN

SK270137 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Jun 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Ideology Letters"]

[Text] Drawing keen public attention is a new tactic by student activists, involving "ideology letters" to secondary school students, whose contents are said to be something entirely different from their usual calls for campus liberalization and "democratization."

The activist collegians, apparently manipulated by a very limited number of extremists, are also reported to have adopted the goal of indoctrinating farmers and destitute laborers through letters.

"Problematic" portions' of the controversial letters have included such radical statements as "the real enemy is not North Korea but foreign forces, including the United States, which divided the nation in two."

Further claimed in the letters from the radical collegians is that "the U.S. forces killed numerous innocent Koreans during the Korean War."

It is also simply inconceivable for radical student activists to have demanded in the letters that the current anti-communism education efforts be discontinued and replaced with "liberation education," coping with the tragedy of the territorial division.

With the letters from student activists found to be so hostile to the government and democratic citizens of the Republic in the south, the Education Ministry has reportedly instructed provincial boards of education to seek the cooperation of parents for the interception of the subversive letters, believed to have been sent to middle and high school students. Thus, principals of schools have been asked to write letters to parents requesting them to send any such letters to schools, upon receiving them at individual households, without showing them to their children.

The extremely malicious phrases and statements in the letters are of such a nature as to obviously and overtly please the communist rulers in the North, the consequences of which cannot but be grave enough to place adult society at large on the alert against their real intention and motivation.

The student activists belong to the young generation, which did not witness the stragic scenes of the Korean War, provoked by the communist aggressors in the early 1950's. Those having experienced the war account for no more than 28 percent of the population by now.

Accordingly, older people are particularly obliged to feel a sense of responsibility for rectifying any possible misconceptions regarding the communists in the North that may prevail among those of the rising generation, as was uncovered in the letters from some student activists of late.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

KBS VIEWING FEES--In another parliamentary panel session, Minister of Culture and Information Yi Won-hong said the ministry will not abolish the "television viewing fees" as it is the financial backbone for the KBS as the public broadcasting company. Touching on the call for the revival of news reporting of the Christian Broadcasting Station (CBS), Minister Yi said, "It is difficult according to the relevant laws." He added that the revival of commercial broadcasting of the CBS is also "difficult." At the Health and Social Affairs Committee, Minister of Labor Affairs Cho Chol-kwon said that the number of low wage laborers whose monthly incomes fall below 100,000 won has decreased from about 300,000 last year to some 110,000 this year. [Excerpts] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Jun 86 p 1 SK] /9738

PROSECUTORS' OFFICE BARS NEWSMEN--Newsmen were barred from entering the offices of the prosecutors in charge of public security and special investigation, as the Seoul district prosecution cordoned off the fifth floor of the building yesterday morning. The blockade probably came in response to news articles that the prosecutors deliberately deferred the announcement of the number of "political detainees" until the four-digit figure went down to 997, on 13 June. Senior officials of the Justice Ministry and the prosecution, complaining about the articles, recently ordered their men not to reveal any information to journalists. A ranking prosecutor said that the cordon would be lifted sooner or later. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Jun 86 p 8 SK] /9738

VIOLATOR GIVEN SUSPENDED TERM--The Seoul District Criminal Court yesterday handed down a suspended term for a college student who was indicted on charges of violating the National Security Law and two other laws. It is unusual for a violator of the National Security Law to get a suspended term. The college student was also charged for unauthorized rallying and providing shelter to a criminal suspect. Judge Kim Ki-su handed down a 10-month prison term for So Pil-pong, 24, a junior of Songkyungwan University, but suspended the execution of the prison term for two years, which means the defendant will be free. The defendant was arrested last January for hiding at his home O Su-chin, 22, a senior, also a Songkyungwan University and formerly chairman of the radical student group, Chonhangnyon. So was also charged for reading black-listed books and spearheading campus rallies before he was drafted to the Army in June 1982. The judge said he pronounced a suspended term because the defendant served his military duty faithfully. The judge also said So must have provided the hideout for O as a gesture of friendship. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Jun 86 p 6 SK] /9738

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

LABOR COMMUNITY DISCUSSES VARIOUS ISSUES

Seoul NOSA in Korean 19 Apr 86 p 138

[Excerpt] Manufacturing Industry Low Wage Problem

Kim Man-che Deputy Prime Minister and the director of the Economic Planning Board, emphasized that this year's wage regulatory measures throughout the business sector must place as their focal point the resolution of the low wage problems among less educated industrial workers and the alleviation of widely spaced wage differences. He asked for the positive and harmonious cooperation of labor union representatives in obtaining early resolutions to these problems.

On March 7, deputy Prime Minister Kim opened a round-table conference on economic problems at the Press Center with Labor Commission Chariman Kim Dong-in, the heads of 16 labor unions, Secretary of Commerce and Industry Kum Chin-ho, and Secretary of Labor Cho Chol'kwon in attendance to discuss wage regulation.

Deputy Prime Minister Kim announced that unfavorable economic conditions are improving, but, requested that labor union representatives work together harmoniously using this god-sent opportunity to bring our economy into the "sparkling economic rejuvenation" as opposed to merely raising wage levels in thinking only of an immediate solution for today.

Deputy Prime Minister Kim emphasized that due to the extreme differences in wages present throughout the Korean business sector today and the urgency which this problem warrants, management and workers should work together harmoniously to effect wage regulation. The priority should be on the wage increase for less educated employees in an attempt to alleviate the low wage problems.

In meeting with representatives from 30 large companies, he requested that the immediate abolishment of wages lower than 100,000 won per month and called for efforts to improve working conditions in low income circles while urging labor unions to actively cooperate in this endeavor. He also called for the labor union to take the initiative to protect the interests of all workers from those who don't adhere to fair labor practices.

Deputy Prime Minister Kim announced that the government is getting ready for construction of additional industrial area housing for workers, developing a system for low income families, to own properties and taking steps to improve the welfare of workers and to prevent industrial accidents.

He also stated that wage increase over the past 3 to 4 years were nominal, but in reality, wages have risen 6% annually through price stabilization.

Labor Department Intensifies Supervision Due to Labor Disputes

With the coming of the March-April wage regulation period, the Department of Labor, in concern for the frequency of outbreaks stemming from unreasonable working conditions, decided to frequently dispatch labor inspectors to those sites where there was a high probability of labor disputes.

On 17 March, the Department of Labor announced the categories of sites to which inspectors would be sent: sites that expected to have outbreaks of management-employee dispute due to working conditions; sites that have experienced management-employee disputes within the last 6 months due to poor working conditions; sites that have experienced industrial disasters or employee accidents within the last 6 months stemming from poor working conditions; and, sites that have experienced problems due to deferred wages, and thereby cause social controversies.

The Labor Department has decided to dispatch labor inspectors at various times without prior notice to these sites and to adopt strong measures in order to correct the standard of Labor Law and Labor Relations Law violation and apply strong measures to business owners who don't comply.

Management-employee Disputes Increase 135 Percent in 1 Year

Last year the number of management-employee disputes at companies throughout the nation rose 135 percent over that of 1984 and, in particular, 66 percent of disputes were not in accordance with the established procedures of the labor dispute handling office, thus making a high percentage of disputes illegal.

According to a Labor Department announcement on 26 February, there were approximately 265 incidents of management-employee confrontation, 152 more than the 113 recorded outbreaks in 1984. Reasons for the disputes were broken down into the following categories: 62 involving wage increases demand, the highest of all; 61 due to deferred wages; 41 concerning improvements in working conditions; 22 each involving fines and dismissals; 12 each involving the shut-down or reduction of operations and unfair labor practices; and, 27 miscellaneous incidents. These constituted 108 strikes, 154 sit-downs, and 3 demonstrations.

Labor Department Abolishes the Mandatory Resignation Rule of Female Workers Who Marry

On 20 March, after completing investigations into employment regulations of 6,766 companies of over 100 employees, the Labor Department instructed respective offices nation wide to abolish the rules specifying the resignation of female workers upon marriage.

The Labor Department will be examining the employment regulations of companies with less than 100 employees in the future, aiming to eliminate the same regulation calling for the resignation of female workers when they get married.

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S. KOREA/ECONOMY

SEOUL PAPER RECOMMENDS 'GREATER BANKING AUTONOMY'

SK250148 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Jun 86 pp 1, 4

[Policy Recommendation]

[Text] The long-term solution to the business concentration issue in Korea is to strengthen the hand and independence of commercial banks and make the government essentially neutral with respect to conglomerate size.

At the same time, domestic competition should be maintained, most essentially through the continued pursuit of import liberalization, or anti-trust measures in the case of domestic goods.

The World Bank has made these and other policy recommendations to policy makers here. "Many targets of further financial reform, including greater flexibility in interest rates determination, the development of stronger equity market, greater banking autonomy, and more efficient sharing of risk between the corporate, financial, and public sectors will be important for the achievement of Korea's industrial objectives," it said.

"Indeed the pace of financial reform may determine the speed with which the government is able to withdraw from industrial decision making."

The World Bank, in a policy paper, said domestic financial reform can also be seen as a prerequisite for the eventual opening of the capital account, although this should be approached cautiously and as a counterpart to trade liberalization. The paper is classified confidential but access to it was gained by economists, bankers and journalists here.

"Many reforms--including import liberalization, financial adjustments and revised industrial policies--can best be implemented in a favorable economic climate. By all accounts, 1986 should provide such a salutary environment and that opportunity should not be missed," the paper said.

Concerning the future performance of the Korean economy, the World Bank pointed out the following points:

Although OECD growth looks more promising in the near-term, recent relationship between OECD growth and Korean export performance showed a marked change, as a consequence of both protectionism and the newer markets in which Korea is competing, so that world growth in and of itself will not guarantee the achievement of Korea's export goals.

The nexus between the achievement of income, savings, and debt objectives is complicated to the extent that an overly aggressive attempt to reach debt targets may reduce income growth, and ultimately savings, if the external environment is not favorable. The issues of debt management should be given high priority as part of debt management strategy in the sixth five-year economic plan.

The currently anticipated environment for 1986, favorably influenced by both falling oil prices and interest rates, provides a propitious time to undertake reforms which will improve the economy's efficiency and resiliency.

The World Bank further noted that it is important for Korea to maintain its steady course of trade liberalization, continuing its exemplary record of very-limited use of safeguard devices and resisting the potential clamor from declining industries in the future to protect their home markets.

Attention should be given to improving the transparency of the trade region, in part, to allay the fears of trade partners, but importantly to provide proper perceptions at home as to real progress made in opening Korean markets to foreign competition.

"Trade liberalization as well as domestic financial liberalization should precede a generalized opening of the capital account; moreover, since reform experiences elsewhere show the risk of hasty actions, external financial reforms should be pursued with deliberation and only as a second stage to domestic financial reform," the paper said.

"Financial reform remains an important objective and should ultimately include the capital market unification and interest rate deregulation and greater banking autonomy, combined with appropriate deregulation oversight of financial institutions to ensure their soundness and independence."

It said, several concrete steps would be helpful to prod the process of reform, including removal of disincentives to the issuing of equity, a stronger emphasis on corporate as well as bank profitability.

Regarding the declining industry policy, the paper noted that the government should reinforce its recent policy signals which point to less future involvement in industrial restructuring activities, thereby reducing some undesirable 'moral hazard' behavior on the part of both creditors and the corporate sector, while at the same time, developing clear and consistent rules for public intervention.

"It is important to strengthen the private 'workout' process, so that resources can be withdrawn from uneconomic activities with a minimum of public intervention; to achieve this ultimate objective of an efficient exit policy and better risk-sharing procedures, stronger bank finances and greater bank autonomy are essential.

"The higher-leveraged corporate sector should be encouraged by its creditors to gradually shore up its equity to enable it to better withstand market shocks, and in a related manner, to stress profitability rather than growth as its primary objective and hence, the major yardstick for judging corporate performance."

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S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

FOREIGN VERSUS LOCAL PRODUCTS SURVEY REPORTED

Seoul HANKUK ILBO in Korean 12 Mar 86 p 5

[Article by Yi Kwang-yong: "HANKUK ILBO Korea Gallup Survey on Preference for Foreign Goods"]

[Text] It is well known that our people like foreign-made goods. This high degree of preference for foreign goods originates in the idea that the quality of domestically-made goods is undependable. However, because of the recent development of our industry and technology, the quality of domestic production has improved to the extent that our goods do not suffer at all by comparison with the manufactured goods of developed foreign countries. In particular household electronics products like radios, TVs, videos, microwave ovens, etc, have attained great recognition for high quality despite low prices. Now we have emerged as a technological nation that even exports automobiles.

In view of our present situation, then, the Hankuk Ilbo, together with the Korea Gallup Poll Institute, has examined our people's preference for and actual use of foreign products, as well as their attitudes toward domestic and foreign-made goods. The survey method selected an effective sample of 1,000 persons drawn from all men and women over 20 years of age by three-stage stratified random sampling, following the methodology of U.S. opinion polls.

Frequently used foreign goods. In general, the most highly used foreign goods are cameras (58.0 percent), household electronics goods (50.5 percent), and cosmetics (30.9 percent) with the highest responses, followed in order by medicines (9.6 percent), clothing (8.2 percent), foods (6.4 percent), cigarettes (5.3 percent), athletic shoes (2.8 percent), toys (2.5 percent), stationery (2.2 percent), and automobiles (2.2 percent).

To the question, "What foreign products do you think people around you use most?" men respondents more frequently mentioned cameras (64.1 percent), household electronic products (52.9 percent), alcoholic beverages, medicines, and cigarettes, while women more often mentioned cosmetics (40.1 percent), food items, and athletic shoes.

Types of hot beverages most recently consumed. Our people enjoy drinking coffee (63.7 percent), while the other 36.3 percent drink domestic teas, according to the survey.

To the question, "What kinds of hot beverage did you drink most recently?" coffee was mentioned by 63.7 percent of those polled, followed by native yulmu (pearl barley) tea (13.6 percent), kyolmyongja (Cassia tora) tea (8.6 percent), ginseng tea, ginger tea, and black tea (2.3 percent each), citron tea (1.7 percent) and arrowroot tea (1.1 percent).

It was revealed that more men (64.6 percent) than women (62.7 percent) said they drank coffee. Differences in coffee drinking were also evident along age lines, with coffee drinkers comprising 46.2 percent of respondents over the age of 50, compared with 71.2 percent of those in their 20s; by region, with rates of 76.2 percent in Pusan, 71.6 percent in Kangwon Province, 66.6 percent in Kyonggi Province, 65.7 percent in Seoul, and 67.3 percent in large cities, as contrasted with 56.8 percent in the countryside. Coffee drinking increased with educational level, with a rate of 51.2 percent among those with elementary education or less and a rate of 68.1 percent among those with college or more advanced education. By occupation, office workers, specialist workers, and professionals showed a rate of 71.4 percent. 66.3 percent of students are coffee drinkers, as are 66.0 percent of those in self-managed businesses. Coffee consumption was seen to increase with level of monthly income, from 55.2 percent of those earning 190,000 won or less per month, to 68.6 percent of those earning 310,000 won or more per month.

Patterns of use of foreign goods. The survey examined the relative importance of foreign items among everyday consumer goods and showed the following figures: nearly one third (27.4 percent) of wrist watches, 14.2 percent of cassette tape recorders, 6.7 percent of neckties, and 8.0 percent of scarves were foreign-made.

80.3 percent of men and women 20 years of age or more have wrist watches. Of this group, 72.6 percent have domestically made wristwatches and the remaining 27.4 percent wear foreign made ones. Japan accounts for most of the foreign wristwatches (14.3 percent), and Switzerland accounts for 11.8 percent.

6.7 percent of all respondents have foreign neckties. Broken down regionally, the figures are a high 14.2 percent for Seoul and 12.3 percent in Pusan, and considered by occupation, 12.2 percent for office and specialist workers and members of the professions.

8.0 percent of respondents own foreign made scarves. By age, the figures are 11.4 percent for those in their 30s. By region, the rates are 18.5 percent for Seoul and 11.3 percent for Pusan. By occupation, the figure is 11.0 percent for those in self-managed businesses. The overall figures for ownership of foreign-made cassette recorders is 13.5 percent overall, but 24.4 percent and 15.7 percent are the rates for Seoul and Pusan, respectively. By occupation, the rates are a high 21.7 percent for students, and 20.0 percent for office and specialist workers and professionals.

Awareness of quality in domestic and foreign made goods. Respondents gave the following as examples of domestically manufactured goods felt to be

equal to or better in quality than foreign-made goods: athletic shoes, a major export product at 47.1 percent and clothing, at 46.1 percent, got high ratings, followed by cosmetics (32.1 percent), food (26.1 percent), cigarettes (24.9 percent), home electronics goods (23.9 percent), alcoholic beverages (13.7 percent), stationery (12.5 percent), toys (9.6 percent), medicines (9.5 percent), and cameras (9.1 percent).

Respondents named Korean goods that are not as good as foreign-made products in the following order: expensive electronic precision cameras (47.1 percent), and home electronics goods (42.6 percent), were named most often, followed by medicine (27.1 percent), automobiles (26.4 percent), toys (26.1 percent), cosmetics (13.6 percent), alcoholic beverages (12.6 percent), stationery (10.3 percent), cigarettes (8.1 percent), food items (6.7 percent), clothing (4.6 percent), and athletic shoes (3.1 percent).

The features of Korean-made products most often singled out as inferior to foreign-made products were, in order quality (58.3 percent), life-cycle (47.8 percent), finish (22.7 percent), and appearance, that is, design (10.6 percent). Criticisms of domestic products are higher from the younger, more educated, better paid, and more urban respondents. However, most people (92.4 percent) rated the quality of domestic goods as improved over 5 years ago.

Degree of preference for foreign-made goods. The survey showed that among the general populace, 14.1 percent say they would buy foreign-made goods even if the quality and price for the domestically-made equivalent were the same, so some people still haven't shaken the thought pattern of preferring foreign-made goods. The survey also showed, however, that 61.1 percent would chose the foreign-made product over a Korean-made product of equal quality if the Korean-made item were more expensive, showing a strongly value-oriented tendency. This value-orientation in purchasing was more evident among men (64.7 percent) than women (58.7 percent); among those in their 20s (65.1 percent) more than among those over 50 (57.8 percent); among those in larger cities (65.0 percent) more than those from the countryside (55.7 percent), and among those in Kyonggi Province (69.9 percent) more than among those in Kangwon Province (65.9 percent); and among the more educated, comprising 55.7 percent of those with primary education or less, contrasted with 71.6 percent of those with college or higher education. The same tendency was noticeable among the better paid (62.4 percent of those making 310,000 won or more per month versus 58.7 percent of those making 190,000 won or less per month); and was also high among those in labor and manufacturing occupations (69.1 percent).

Attitudes toward the use of foreign trademarks and import liberalization. A majority (75.5 percent) of people thought of products that used a foreign trade mark on a fee basis as Korean-made, rather than foreign-made. With respect to whether the licensed use of foreign trade marks or import liberalization would improve the quality of Korean-made goods, 69.3 percent of respondents took the positive view that it would be helpful, while 24.5 percent believed it would not be helpful, according to the survey.

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S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

WIDESPREAD PHILOPON USE REPORTED, CALLED 'GREAT SHOCK'

Housewives, Entertainers Arrested

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 11 Apr 86 p 7

[Text] On the 11th, prosecutor Kim Chun-ho of the Special Investigation Third Section of the Seoul District Public Prosecutor's Office arrested a total of 11 suspects, including Kim Tae-hwa (age 35), a habitual philopon user; Yun Shin-ho (age 37), a singer and the leader of a rock group "Black Rose"; Pak Chong-hun (age 35), brother-in-law of popular singer C; and 11 others at the night-time stages of amusement quarters or high-class cabarets on suspicion of violating the hallucinatory-drug control law.

In addition, the prosecutor arrested 13 others including Sin Chung-kwan (age 64, 502 Kwangan-tong, Pusan), the top leader who secretly made and marketed more than 2.3 billion won worth of Philopon, and Ho Yong (age 34, 825 Kamchon-tong, Pusan), the leader of the distribution ring, on suspicion of the same charges.

The prosecutor booked two housewives including Kang Yong-cha (age 34, pseudonym, 2-dong of Yong-ho, Pusan) without detention and made arrangements for a search for three identified suspects who have vanished, including singer Kim He-chung.

Entertainers: According to the prosecutor, singer Kim Tae-hwa and other entertainers obtained philopon from secret quarters in the entertainment section of Itaewon, Seoul, and either injected it into their arms, mixed it with water and drank it, or made it into powder and sniffed it. It was learned that many of them became addicted to it.

Kim, who had joined the singing group "The Last Chance" in 1975 and had begun a professional singing career, subsequently emigrated to the United States but returned to Korea in 1979 and married a certain woman named Chung last November.

In his car, Kim placed a lump of philopon on a piece of glass, crushed it into a powder, put it into a rolled-up bill, and sniffed or drank it.

Also, singer Yun Sin-ho, who is also under detention, reportedly either sniffed the substance in his car ("coked" it in slang expression) or ingested it at home along with singer Kim He-chung, who is being sought by the police.

Pak Chong-hun, brother-in-law of popular singer C, reportedly injected philopon into himself more than 30 times since 1984 by using hypodermic needles at such places as gambling joints.

When her husband was recently led away to the prosecutor's office, singer Kim He-chung vanished.

Housewives: On the 16th of last month, a housewife named Kang, who was booked without detention, was suspected of ingesting philopon, which she had with her, by mixing it with water while staying in a hotel located in Sintang-dong, Seoul. She had used philopon with her husband, Kim (age 37), and after marital problems developed, she left home and checked into a hotel where she has been using philopon.

Also, a housewife named Chung Mi-cha (age 52, pseudonym, Pomil-dong, Pusan), who was booked, has been ingesting philopon for 2 or 3 years. When she ran out of money, she secretly sold philopon at Pumil-dong, Pusan, since 14 January.

Leader of the illegal manufacturers of philopon: In collusion with Yun Myong-whan, who is being sought by the authorities, last November Sin set up a secret philopon manufacturing plant in the home of Pak Chong-sun (age 49, under detention) of 119 Yonam-dong, Chang-chon myon, Sonsan County, Kyongsan North Province. He manufactured 23 kg of philopon worth 2.3 billion won at the current market price by using 27 kg of hydrochloric acid ephedrine as a raw material, which was smuggled in from Japan and Taiwan by his accomplice Kang Kap-su, who is being sought by the police. He then distributed it to the entertainers through Ho Yong, who was in charge of sales and was arrested with him.

Officials of the prosecutor's office stated: "Since the manufacture and ingestion of philopon could affect the society seriously, we will make a sustained effort to stop it by assigning a prosecutor who can deal with the narcotics problem full time.

Proliferation of Usage

Seoul HANKUK ILBO in Korean 12 Apr 86 p 10

[Article by Pak Chin-yol: "Shocked by the Proliferation of Users Including Housewives"]

[Text] The arrest of the gang who illicitly manufactured 2.3 billion won worth of philopon was a great shock to the public because of the evidence of the widespread use of the drug. If such a trend continues, it is feared our country too will be seized by "philopon fear," which will become a great problem to our people's mental health. Even though the officials dealing with the narcotics case say that "there is a close link between the use of stimulant drugs, pleasure-seeking, and a decadent social milieu," the biggest cause is the illicit manufacturers' development of domestic philopon markets.

Philopon is the most sought-after stimulant drug in Japan. However, because the Japanese authorities' crackdown on the drug is so tough, most of the demand is known to have been met by smuggling from other countries.

Japanese users put an especially high value on philopon from Korea because Korea is geographically contiguous and the quality of the substance is excellent. It was learned that until recently, about 200 kg of the substance had been illegally manufactured in our country and exported to Japan. When the smuggling channel into Japan was sealed off by a sustained crackdown on the flow of the drug, the illegal manufacturers began to distribute the drug in the domestic market. By injecting the substance with the assistance of an acquaintance or by making them ingest it, the number of domestic users has grown steadily and the number of users of philopon has shown an explosive growth in the last 4 or 5 years.

According to an official of the Ministry of Health and Welfare, the number of addicts or those who have ingested the substance is estimated at no less than 1 million.

The recent investigation has revealed that the domestic users previously had been some employees of entertainment businesses and some actors, actresses, and artists, but recently, the gang of users has grown to include even housewives.

Philopon, which was believed not to be desired by our people, who are fond of eating hot and salty food, has become very popular because of the rumor that it is effective not only as a stimulant but also as an aphrodisiac. As the domestic demand grew, the illegal manufacturers of this drug, who tried to make a quick fortune by selling the substance after a simple processing at a price of 100 million won for 1 kg of basic materials which they purchased for 3 million won, were rounded up by prosecution investigators.

The extent of the proliferation is really serious. In the Pusan and Taegu areas, the drug transactions are going on in hotels and tea houses through an elusive dot system. In the military base areas and the Itaewon area, one dose (0.2 gram) is openly sold for 20,000 won. According to the investigators, the drug is particularly popular among people in the entertainment field.

Since the philopon dealers, who are believed to be made up of more than 10 illegal manufacturing groups and more than 100 manufacturing technicians, are linked with other crimes, the problem is compounded. The recent investigation revealed that these people in the tightly organized secretive organization themselves have become addicted and frequently they are involved in violent physical assaults. One of them named Kang (age 35), who has been booked without detention, was suspected. While hallucinating, another drug dealer who was actually a secret informer received knife wounds all over his body and is now hospitalized. Also, there was a case where a housewife who habitually ingested philopon abandoned her family and became a ruined person.

Further, investigators have said that under the influence of the drug, users often commit murder and burglary. According to the narcotics officials, although there has been no detailed medical report on the effects of philopon, it is believed to stimulate the vagus nerve or the trigeminal nerve which activates and keeps the balance of the functions of the nervous system connected to the five organs. Also, they have raised doubts about the aphrodisiac effects of

philopon and said that it could possibly be abused as an aphrodisiac because of its hallucinatory effects. The only way to prevent the proliferation of philopon, which can be easily manufactured by anyone who knows simple chemical formulas, is to go to the very root of the secret manufacturing organization.

More on Philopon Usage

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 11 Apr 86 p 11

[Text] Following opium and marijuana, philopon, known as the third narcotic, has been attributable to a growing addiction, mainly among receptionists at entertainment places, gamblers, and gangsters, but recently, according to a prosecution estimate, the number of habitual users of the drug has reached anywhere between a half a million and 600,000 people, ranging from company executives, mechanics, farmers, welders, other technicians, and show business people to housewives. It had been believed that philopon, which was first introduced sometime in late 1960's, was illegally manufactured in the country and smuggled to Japan, but the 23 kg of philopon which was manufactured secretly by the organization recently discovered by the authorities were all consumed domestically. On the basis of the amount needed for one injection, the volume was large enough for 1 million people.

The reason for the growing illegal manufacture of philopon is excessive profitability—a 200-fold profit. The cost of a kilogram of raw material is 700,000 won; however, 1 kilogram of the processed substance costs 100 million won in the country and 200 million if smuggled into Japan.

Contrary to the saying that "philopon is not effective" with Koreans who eat hot and salty food, 79 addicts were arrested in 1978 by the Pusan District prosecutor's office, the number grew to 145 in 1979, and college students and housewives have also been found among the addicts since 1980.

In view of this situation, philopon is not "the fire on the other shore" but, in a sense, a fire that is about to engulf us.

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S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PLANS FOR ACCELERATING TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT REPORTED

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 15 Mar 86 p 2

[Text] The government, in order to promote autonomous research and development (R&D) investment by private firms that can provide a foundation for the urgent and rapid strengthening of the competitiveness of domestic industry, has decided to greatly strengthen tax and financial assistance, while also going forward with expansion in the scope of government assistance to and participation in the tasks of R&D.

To accomplish this, the government will revise the Tax Exemption Regulation Law within the year, raising the limit on company technology development reserve funds, which is presently set at 1 percent of gross sales (1.5 percent in the case of technology-intensive enterprises), to 1.5 percent and 2 percent, respectively. The law also gives a 10 percent tax deduction benefit beyond the current 10 percent deduction for investment in technology or manpower development beyond the amount of such investment for the past 2 years, and if there are losses, will allow a utilization deduction for the following 3 or 4 years.

At a meeting of the Joint Public and Private Sector Economy and Society Association dealing with plans for promotion of technical development held at the Economic Planning Board (EPB) on 14 March, Deputy Prime Minister Kim Man-che stressed the point that the trade deficit with Japan increased to \$1.8 billion and \$3.4 billion in 1977 and 1978 when the yen was strong, and even in the abrupt strengthening of the yen since last fall the trade deficit with Japan did not become corrected but rather worsened. Kim stressed that this pattern tells us that export competitiveness cannot come about without improvements, not only in prices, but also in quality through technology development.

Deputy Prime Minister Kim said that in a situation of intensifying protectionism in advanced countries, a protectionism that is in swift pursuit of the later developing countries, it will not be possible to prevail in export competition on the basis of copied technology as in the 1960s and 1970s. He said that the development of a new higher-stage level of technology is an urgent policy issue.

Deputy Prime Minister Kim stated that the government intends to establish and administer associations for coordination among relevant ministries and

agencies in order to formulate responsive measures for the protection of enterprises that are developing new technology products. Such measures include postponement of import liberalization, application of flexible tariffs, and emergency restraints on the adoption of foreign technology. (yusa oeguk kisul toip oche) Kim also said the government will increase the venture capital success payment conditional loan ratio (songgongbul chokon taech'ul piyul) from the present 8.6 percent to the 20 percent within the year, and will continue each year to increase this further.

Meanwhile, Minister of Commerce and Industry Kum Chin-ho has stated that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MCI) will prepare comprehensive measures to strengthen export competitiveness, and will designate this year the "year for establishing a base for improvement of new industrial technology." Kum said the Ministry will conduct a survey of demand for industrial technology and will use the findings of the survey to determine not the most advanced technologies, but rather the most urgently needed technologies for actually increasing productivity and product quality in industry, and then will have R&D done on these topics.

In order to do this, the MCI will provide an industrial technology R&D fund of at least 30 billion won in next year's budget. Moreover, organizations under the aegis of the Ministry of Science and Technology (MST), such as the Industrial Technology Research Union, research institutions attached to companies, and research centers for various industries among designated research organizations, will be transferred to the MCI. Through such institutional reorganization the government plans to concentrate and strengthen funds, administration, and assistance for R&D of new industrial technology.

In addition, the following government plans for promoting the development of technology were announced at today's conference.

Tax system. Increase in the number of tax exemptions for items used in R&D, from 177 items at present to 193 items. Expansion of special depreciation categories and tax deductions for investment in facilities used for research and testing and company-provided training.

Finance. Use of 20 billion won from domestic financial resources in industrial development funds for full-amount funding of industrial technology. Expansion of the scope of venture capital firms into leasing and factoring. Allowing extra-market trading of venture capital stock. Expansion of technology deposits for the bond fund, from 9.2 billion won last year to 25 billion won this year.

Government investment. Survey of actual industrial demand for technology and formulation of an assistance plan under the control of the MCI. Following completion of the Taedok industrial zone, the R&D budget concentrates assistance in R&D projects in order of priority. Promotion of joint public and private sector R&D with participation of the Korea Telephone Co in semiconductors, and Korea Electric Co (KEC) and defense-related research institutions in the field of new material.

Simplification of administrative procedures for the convenience of small and medium enterprises, with respect to R&D reserve funds, by elimination of the present requirement for submitting a business history to the tax offices. Reduction in reporting requirements, from the current annual reporting requirement to a single report to be submitted at the end of the (contract) period.

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S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER TO UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES REPORTED

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 17 Apr 86 p 7

[Text] Active technology transfer from Korean domestic industry is taking place in the midst of increasing demands from the underdeveloped countries in Southeast Asia, Central/South America and Africa for the Korean manufacturing and production technologies.

According to a reliable business source on 7 April 1986, the underdeveloped countries such as India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka in Southeast Asia, Colombia, El Salvador and Mexico in Central/South America and some African countries have requested technology transfer and cooperation mainly in the light industries of the footwear, paper manufacture, textiles, machineries and so on.

In the textile areas, Samyangsa and Dongyang Nylon provided Mexico and India with manufacturing technology, and Chungbang and Ceilhapsom are engaged in business negotiations with them.

Samyangsa provided Celmex Company of Mexico with process technology and knowhow of the manufacturing of polyester short fibers. Technology transfer covers the manufacturing process of 1.2 to 1.5 denier cotton thread and 100% polyester short fiber manufacturing and process control technologies.

Dongyang Nylon's promotion for the export of Pacilon technology to Iran was shelved due to the Middle East war. However, Dongyang Nylon provided JK Synthetics of India with the manufacturing technology for tire cord along with training of technicians.

Dongyang Nylon is currently negotiating nylon manufacturing technology transfers with India and Pakistan.

Ceilhapsom is negotiating chemical fiber manufacturing technology with Pakistan, Indonesia and Bangladesh: chemical fiber plant export for polymerization/spinning process at Kumi plant and textile manufacturing/spinning/dye process technologies at Kyongsan.

In the footwear area, Hwasung and Dusan Group constructed a joint project and provided Sri Lanka with the footwear manufacturing technology, and they also provided the technology to Indonesia and Malaysia.

Kukjesangsa constructed a local apparel plant and provided the Dominican Republic with the sewing technology and footwear manufacturing technology.

Samwha exported footwear manufacturing and processing technology to the Philippines.

In the paper manufacturing area, Yuhan-Kimberly exported paper extraction plant worth \$1 million to Depatel of Colombia along with toilet paper manufacturing technology, and similar plants and technology worth 1.5 million dollars to El Salvador and 2.4 million dollars to the Philippines.

In the machinery area, Hwachon machinery is negotiating the export of machine tool manufacturing technology with India.

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S.KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

COOPERATION, CONFLICTS IN AUTO INDUSTRY

Kia Agrees to Capital Investment by Ford

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN In Korean 9 May 86 p 7

According to an industry source, Kia Industries is known to have agreed to allow Ford to invest 10 percent of the total stock issues in order to strengthen its export links with Ford for the coming export of cars to America early next year.

Kia Industries is studying plans to raise the present payment capital of 80 billion won to more than 100 billion won through issues of new shares to be purchased during the 2d half of this year.

As Kia plans to apportion 10 percent of the issues to Ford upon execution of the new shares, at least 10 billion won (par value) will likely be allowed for Ford.

Thus, followed by the 10 percent investment by Japanese businesses--8 percent by Mazda and 2 percent by Itozu Trading in 1983--the additional 10 percent to Ford this time will make up a total of 20 percent in foreign investment.

Kia is studying a special apportionment method of setting aside part of the heavy stockholder's apportionment as a rationing measure for Ford.

Besides, as Kia Industries' current stock price on the securities market is positioned beyond three times the par value, its issuance at the market price is known to be under negotiation.

In the domestic auto industry, because 15 percent of the Hyundai Motor Company is shared by the Japanese Mitsubishi Corporation and 50 percent of the Daewoo Motor Company is shared by the American GM, all three auto companies are in a joint-venture relationship with either American or Japanese business.

Regarding the rush in joint ventures with foreign businesses, the auto industry inevitably needs foreign capital for the introduction of technology and the expansion of exports, but it is worried over the increasing possibilities of foreign intervention in erroneous remittance or supply of parts.

Manufacturing Rights for Cement Truck

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN In Korean 9 May 86 p 7

[Text] The auto industry is in the flux of battle due to differences in interest among automakers regarding the assignment of manufacturing rights for some of the special-purpose vehicles.

According to the industry on 9 May, the criticism stems from the assignment of manufacturing rights for a cement mixer truck, followed by the assignment to Donga Motors at the end of last year for a street sweeper, tank lorry, fire engine, dump trailer, snowplow car, and asphalt sprinkler.

The auto industry agreed on the six vehicle models that have already been authorized for manufacturing rights because of their small number of sales per year, but the disagreement on the mixer truck is due to its great market-ability with an annual demand of 1,000 vehicles, according to the industry. The industry is studying a method wherein Donga Motors performs the complete manufacture and delivery of the vehicle's mixer part (storage), and to body of the mixer truck is produced under a dual system by Hyuandai and Daewoo Motors.

But in the case of storage, which costs almost 10 million won per unit, Hyundai and Daewoo contend that problems could occur in transportation and installation while Donga Motors objects to the need for a dual system to produce the truck's body; hence, no conclusion yet.

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S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

STEEL INDUSTRY INVESTS 1.4 TRILLION WON

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 12 Apr 86 p 7

/Article by Reporter Kim Sam-hyon/

/Text/ The prospect for this year's capital investment in the iron and steel area is very bright.

As the conditions for investment turn favorable, the iron and steel business firms rush to make large-scale investment plans and move forward with their plans.

The size of this year's capital investments of the eight leading iron and steel companies alone, starting with the Pohang Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company, has reached the level of no less than 1,433 billion won. This means an increase of 137 percent over last year's amount of about 604 billion won. If the portion of the capital investments of other companies is added to the capital investments of these eight firms, it is estimated that the investments may go as high as 1.6 trillion won.

The reason for the iron and steel industry's planning for such large-scale investment is because at present certain items are scarce and because the investment is structurally coupled with a trend of a sharp increase in the demand for iron and steel by real-demand industries such as home appliances and automobiles.

Moreover, as seen in the old examples of the advanced industrial nations such as the United States, Japan, and the European Community, the fact that the development of the electronic and automobile industries speeds the growth of the iron and steel industry, which is a materials industry, seems to have a great bearing on investment activities.

Coupled with the industry's ambitious efforts to develop new products, the prospect that our country's iron and steel industry will rapidly develop at least until the year 2000 seems to be another important reason.

On the basis of such a premise, the industry is expected to make a concentrated investment in the construction of new or expanded facilities, following world trends in factory automation and energy-saving devices.

The Pohang Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company, which is a signboard firm for the iron and steel industry of our country, plans to invest a total of more than 1.35 trillion won this year.

It has been learned that of this amount, 1,175 billion won are earmarked for investment in new projects, 60 billion are for energy conservation projects, 14 billion won are for the improvement of productivity, 19 billion won are for research and development, and 80 billion won are for other related projects.

Of the investment for new projects, 882 billion won would be allocated to the Kwangyang Iron Works, which is under construction, and 293 billion for the rationalization of the facility at the Pohang Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company, which include the construction of an electric galvanized-steel sheet plant and the rationalization of the first continuous iron-casting facility.

Some of the main projects are as follows: in the area of energy conservation projects, remodeling of the heat absorption power generating system; in the area of improvement of productivity, the expansion of the heat treatment system of the second thick-plate facility; and in other related areas, the construction of a new company building.

If all of these investments are made this year, it is expected that the production facility for the key products of the Pohang Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company will be greatly expanded, and this will bring about positive effects on not only the smooth supply of the manufactured products but also the reduction of the manufacturing cost.

The Tongkuk Steel Manufacturing Company, which has emerged as a giant in the iron and steel industry group, plans to invest 21.6 billion won this year, which is an increase of 227.3 percent over the previous year.

It plans to make concentrated investments of 10 billion won for energy conservation projects and 4 billion won for the remodeling or replacement of parts of its facilities and for the pollution control facility and the development of new products.

The Samni Combined Special Steel Manufacturing Company, as an integrated special steel industry, which is interested in active investment to keep up with the increase of the demand, has earmarked 20.6 billion won for investment.

By field, it has earmarked 15 billion won for the improvement of productivity, 4.7 billion won for the remodeling or replacement of the facility, and 800 million won for the development of new products and energy conservation projects. Further, Kangwon Industries, Inc., plans to invest 17.9 billion won for the remodeling or replacement of the facility, energy conservation projects, and the development of new products. The Pusan Pipe Manufacturing Company, stressing a facility capable of producing high-standard goods, plans to spend 2.1 billion won.

In addition, the Inchon Iron Manufacturing Company, the Yonhap Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company, and Tongpu Industries, Inc., plan to make investments of 4.6 billion won.

Such investment plans of the domestic iron and steel industry are viewed as very ambitious investments even on a world scale.

If the amount of this year's investments is converted into dollars, it amounts to as much as \$1.62 billion. Among the principal iron and steel manufacturing nations of the world, it ranks second following Japan, which plans to invest \$2.79 billion.

It has been learned that the investment plans by principal countries show that India plans to spend \$1.3 billion, Brazil \$880 million, Canada \$880 million, and Taiwan \$450 million.

To this extent, the capital investment of our country's iron and steel industry is active this year.

But in making capital investments there is the concern that the problem of oversupply might rise as a result of indiscriminately duplicating investments by industries. Therefore, it has been indicated that capital investments should be made rationally by taking into account such factors as the present conditions of the facilities and future prospects.

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CSO: 4107/135

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

32-BIT COMPUTER DOMESTIC PRODUCTION REPORTED

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 3 May 86 p 8

[Article by reporter Kim Chin-su]

[Text] The period of the domestic production of super microcomputers has opened. The Kumsung Company and Samsung Semiconductor Communications have changed to the domestic production of 32-bit microcomputers, all of which up to this time were imported. Samsung Semiconductor Communications and the Korean Electronic Communication Research Center jointly developed and completed this, and the Kumsung Company finished this development operation with the technical assistance of the Altos Company. These two companies are planning to market these Korean-manufactured products and so that they will be able to supply a Korean-made computer for a computer that up until now was imported or mass-produced. General-use computer systems that can be used by many people can be classified according to their ability to process data as microcomputers, super-microcomputers, minicomputers, super-minicomputers, large-size computers, and super-large-size computers. These general-use computer systems must be distinguished from the personal computer. Compared with a general-use computer system which consists of several terminals connected to a computer that can be used by several operators simultaneously, a personal computer is none that is mainly used exclusively by an individual.

Among computers classified by means of such special characteristics, those being domestically produced at present are the 8-bit and 16-bit personal computers and the general-purpose microcomputer. At this time, the super-microcomputer, a high-ranking microcomputer machine, is to be converted to domestic production.

Microcomputers, computers that have already been converted to domestic production and sent to market, were also produced by the Kumsung Company and Samsung Semiconductor Communications. In 1984, the Kumsung Company developed the GMC-5010 16-bit microcomputer and during the same period Samsung Semiconductor Communications developed the SSM-16 16-bit microcomputer, and both received a 1-year period of protection for domestically produced technology from the Ministry of Science and Technology. In the case of Samsung, not long ago it attempted to build a market base with Korean-produced machines by distributing 200 of these SSM-16's.

In the end, the domestic production of the 32-bit microcomputer can be said to be an improvement in the technology of the general computer system 16-bit micro.

This super-microcomputer (SSM-32) developed by Samsung Semiconductor Communications and Korean Electronic Communication, both of which, as research and development businesses specially designated by the government, introduced 35 researchers and a research outlay of 550 million won, uses the Motorola 68020, a 32-bit microprocessor, as the central processing unit Samsung says that the main storage capacity of the computer domestically produced this time is 16 megabytes, the auxiliary storage capacity is 1 billion bytes, and the expandability is outstanding.

The GSM-3068 super-microcomputer, a computer developed after the 16-bit microcomputer by the Kumsung Company with the technical assistance of the American company Altos, is a product which 30 people can use simultaneously. Kumsung says that this 32-bit computer is more than twice as fast as a 16-bit computer, and because it provides a hard disk drive with a maximum expandable capacity of up to 240 megabytes, it is possible to hold a large amount of data.

The 32-bit computers developed by these two companies this time both use the Unix OS as their operating system. Unix OS, a software program developed in the Bell Research Center of the American company AT&T, has the advantage of being simple.

In Korea, the conversion to domestic production of minicomputers after the conversion to domestic production of super-microcomputers is also being promoted. Kumsung and Samsung are in the process of promoting such development. Samsung HP, a joint enterprise with a foreign country, has already entered domestic production, and some companies such as Dusan Computers, etc., are in the process of promoting assembly production.

The number of general-purpose computer systems retained in Korea is about 2,000, and in accordance with the trend toward an expansion in office and factory automation, the market is sharply expanding. At present, foreign machines from some 30 companies including IBM, Fuji Communications, Sperry, Prime, DEC, DG, NCR, Cyber, Honeywell, HP, Wang, Brooks, NEC, and Hitachi have entered Korea, aiming at this market. Of course, among these, IBM, which has 50 percent of the market, firmly holds the upper hand.

In Korea, where foreign influences are exerting themselves in this way, the conversion to domestic production of super-microcomputers after microcomputers is very significant. Especially as concerns the construction of a national strategic computer network by the government, because it is planning to utilize Korean-made computers by developing the 32-bit computer at the same time, it has been possible to realize the goal of a conversion to domestic production.

Even if we say that the rate of conversion to domestic production of manufactured products developed this time is unsatisfactory, the fact that we have been able to make even a super-microcomputer with our technology reflects a big advance in computer technology.

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

STATUS OF FINE CERAMICS RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSED

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 3 May 86 p 8

[Text] Lately in Korea, the industrial sector is actively promoting the research and development of fine ceramics, something seen as one of the leading forms of high technology in the 21st century.

On 3 May, according to the fine-ceramics producers conference and concerned businesses, starting with the fact that Sam-Hwa Condenser has developed material for laminated ceramic condensers and is considering beginning manufacturing and that this year some 580 million won have been spent and development has begun on seven research projects, etc., research activities are being actively expanded.

As concern businesses that have at present finished research and development and are considering beginning manufacturing, Sam-Hwa Condenser and Gold Star Electronics have developed laminated ceramic condensers and are in the process of beginning production. It has been learned that Samsung Electronic Parts has created the manufacturing technology for piezoelectric switching systems.

Moreover, Sang-Yong Cement is considering the mass production of porous ceramics used in the treatment of waste water, and Kum-Kang also is planning to begin the manufacture of ceramics used as gas alarms. Together with this, it has been learned that Che-Il Ceramics has finished development of an infrared discharge plate for use in gas stoves, and Sang-Yong Cement is in the finishing stages of the development of a cutting tool that uses ceramics.

On the one hand, this year there are seven special research projects, including Il-Chin Electric Industry's project on piezoelectric ceramic materials, the research of which is being carried out jointly by civilians and the government.

This year, beginning with special improvements for piezoelectric elements, Il-Chin Electric Industry is planning to promote manufacturing process designs with KAIST.

Moreover, Kyong-Won Machinery is carrying out the development of fine ceramics for use in underwater sound detection, and within the year it plans to start practical testing. Che-Il Ceramics also, within the year, plans to

finish research on the mass production of piezoelectric elements--things it has relied solely on imports for--for use in ignitions. Together with this, UII Electronics is promoting the development of capacitors for use in semi-conductors. Tae-Han Chung-sok is promoting the development of ceramic cutting tools and machine parts. Moreover, this year, Sang-Yong Cement plans to develop cylinders and pistons for the ceramic engine it has been promoting up until now, and it was learned that Han-Ol Products has begun development of electrodes for laminated ceramic condensers.

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25 July 1986

S.KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

BRIEFS

JOINT VENTURE WITH NISSAN--Tokyo, June 30, KYODO--Nissan Diesel Motor Co said Monday it has agreed with Dong a Motors Co of Seoul to launch a joint bus and truck manufacturing venture in South Korea. Officials of Nissan Diesel, affiliated with Nissan Motor Co, Japan's No 2 automaker, said the company and Dong a Motors have yet to agree on details such as the start-up date. They said plans call for Nissan diesel to supply major components and parts such as engines and transmissions, and Dong a Motors to mount them on truck and bus bodies. Vehicles will be exported to southeast Asian and Mideast countries, the officials said. Nissan Diesel and Dong a Motors are already in joint production of special vehicles such as concrete mixer trucks and tank lorries. Industry sources said Nissan Diesel is believed to have decided to team up with Dong a Motors as exports from Japan are becoming increasingly unprofitable due to the yen's appreciation against the U.S. dollar. [Text]
[Tokyo KYODO in English 1149 GMT 30 Jun 86 OW] /8918

CSO: 4100/185

S. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

ROK CONCERNED ABOUT FINGERPRINT REFUSER IN JAPAN

OW241309 Tokyo KYODO in English 1244 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, 24 Jun (KYODO)--The South Korean Government has asked the Japanese Government for humane treatment of Kim Myong-sik, 42, a South Korean who has been ordered to leave Japan for refusing to be fingerprinted, it was learned Tuesday.

The South Korean Embassy in Tokyo said the Seoul Government made the request through the Japanese Embassy in Seoul before last Thursday when Kim's authorized period of stay in Japan expired.

The Seoul Government asked the Japanese Foreign Ministry to extend consideration to Kim, a poet studying at Tokyo's International Christian University, since South Korean mass media and people have taken a keen interest in his case.

The Seoul Government expressed strong concerns about Kim's case, saying that if the matter escalates, it will have unfavorable effects on Seoul-Tokyo relations.

The Japanese ministry told the Seoul Government that Kim had refused to be fingerprinted as required by Japan's alien registration law.

Foreign scholars and missionaries living in Japan who were campaigning on behalf of Kim also appealed to the Justice Ministry Monday for his humane treatment.

/9738

CSO: 4100/183

25 July 1986

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

STATUS OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT REPORTED

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 24 Apr 86 p 3

[Article by Kwon Tae-u: "Rushed Arrival of Various Foreign Companies"]

[Text] Leading Companies Prepared To Land

On the waves of liberalization, foreign companies are flowing in like the tide. About 300 leading foreign companies have already landed in Korea. If smaller companies are counted, the number would be much larger.

This year alone especially, 41 companies made \$90 million worth of investment. Compared to the same period of last year, the number of companies nearly doubled, for an increase of \$1 million.

Such world-famous multinational companies as the U.S. DuPont, Ford, General Motors, McDonnell Douglas, Union Carbide, and Heinz and the British GLAXO Group are rushing to enter our country, as if they are in a contest.

Recently, even the Dow Chemical Company, which had left our country once, has sought a joint-venture partner to establish a production plant for a special resin-type chemical product in Korea.

Moreover, the world's leading maker of electronic machinery and tools, the General Electric Company, sent an investment research team to Korea and has commenced concrete negotiations with government and industry on entering Korea.

At the same time, along with GM, which had already made its entry, Chrysler and Ford have decided to come to Korea in cooperation with Samsung and Kia Industries, while rushing to prepare for entry into the automobile parts areas as well.

The recent study by the Ministry of Finance shows that 106 domestic companies favor joint ventures in the areas of electronics, machinery, and chemical engineering, which means a large increase in the number of foreign companies entering Korea.

\$2.6 Billion Investment for 23 Years

The foreign companies' investment in Korea began in 1962. For the past 23 years, as many as 1,186 investments have been authorized, which amount to \$2,655,000,000. This is equivalent to an annual average of 52 investments and \$115 million. The continuing investment in Korea by foreign companies is thought to arise from the recent improvement of investment conditions as well as from the Korean workers' relatively higher degree of expertise than that of comparable developing countries such as Taiwan and Malaysia.

Japan has by far the largest number of companies entering Korea. Among the leaders are Fuji Electric, Hitachi, Mitsubishi, Ricoh, Toshiba, Canon, Linnai, and Mitsui. In the financial areas, the Bank of Tokyo, Fuji Bank, Taichi Bank, Sumitomo Bank, and Mitsubishi Bank are penetrating the domestic money market. Because of this, the Japanese investment in Korea amounts to as much as 48 percent of all foreign investments in Korea.

America is the second largest, next to Japan, in investing in Korea. The American companies that invested in Korea are world-famous leaders. General Electric, General Motors, Cal-Tex, Westinghouse, AT&T, and Hewlett-Packard each commands the world market in its specialized field. In particular, Chase Manhattan, CitiCorp., Continental Illinois, American Bankers' Trust, and Boston Bank made an awful lot of profit since they landed in Korea. The American companies take up 30 percent of the foreign investment in Korea.

United States and Japan Occupy 80 Percent of Foreign Investment

After all, America and Japan occupy 80 percent of the total foreign investment in Korea. Using their vast capital and ability to develop markets quickly, they are steadily penetrating various areas of the domestic market.

In addition to these 2 countries, a total of 30 countries, including the Netherlands, Hong Kong, England, France, and West Germany, took their positions in Korea. Among the world-famous companies are the West German Simens and Hertel Tungsten, the French Long Franc Societe Generale Bank [name uncertain], and the British Lloyds Bank International and BP Gas.

Most of these companies focus their investments on manufacturing and the areas of social indirect capital. In mining and manufacturing, 64 percent of the total investment is for manufacturing and 36 percent is for social indirect capital. In manufacturing, the largest proportion is given, in particular, to the chemical industry, electrical and electronic products, and the machine industry. In the areas of social indirect capital, about 24 percent of the total investment is in the hotel business.

Because of the coming Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics, Korea is overcrowded with foreign hotels.

Foreign Companies Earn More Than Domestic Companies

It is known that the multinational foreign companies in Korea earn much more money than domestic companies do. The survey shows that in general, foreign companies earn twice as much as domestic companies in the same field do. The foreign companies' ability to earn so well is because they surpass domestic companies in capital, technology, and management.

This can be well reflected in the management performance of the 158 foreign investment companies that invested more than \$1 million, which are audited by the certified public accountants. The net profit rate of equity capital is about 12.4 percent (based on 1984 data). This net profit rate far exceeds the average 10.6 percent for American companies, 3.2 percent for West German companies, and 7.6 percent for Japanese companies.

But the net profit rate of equity capital for domestic companies is 7.5 percent, whereas the net profit rate for manufacturing is 5.8 percent. As the foreign companies do well in making money, the amount of their remittance to their headquarters is exorbitant. Between 1962 and the end of 1984, these companies remitted about \$557 million. This means that since they invested \$2,123,000,000 over the same period, they recovered 26.2 percent of the investment. This is equivalent to an annual average of 1.3 percent in recovery.

IBM Korea, among other multinational companies, which is well known for its performance in creating a solid business, recorded a net profit of 16.5 billion won at the end of 1983, 19.7 percent of total sales of 83.7 billion won. In 1984, it recorded a net profit of 14.3 billion won, 12.4 percent of total sales of 115.3 billion won.

There were years when the amount of investment almost equaled the amount of remittance. In 1977, the total investment by foreign companies was only \$66 million, while the remittance by those companies amounted to \$51.6 million.

This story applies to the foreign banks in Korea, too. The amount of remittance increases every year. The 46.8 billion won for the period of 1980-81 increased to 55.8 billion won for the period of 1982-83 and amounted to 32.2 billion won in just 1 year in 1984.

There are reasons for the government's invitation to the foreign companies. Foreign investment in Korea is possible without foreign currency.

Unlike loans, investment does not carry the burden of repayment after a few years, and domestic companies, too, can profit from joint ventures with foreign companies if the business becomes successful. In addition, these multinational companies play a significant role in employment.

Benefits of Learning Advanced Technology

In addition, the increasing entry of foreign companies into Korea plays an important role in the transfer of advanced technology and instructions in

management techniques. This can be proved by the fact that 20-30 percent of the techniques Korea imported in the past 17 years since 1962 was through the multinational companies.

But we cannot fail to note the negative side. The most important point is whether domestic industries are capable of handling the foreign investment. An imprudent introduction of foreign investment could cause worries over possible failures of existing domestic industries and disparities, in economic and industrial structure. In particular, failure of domestic companies that are weak in competition is likely to arouse various problems. That is why the existing companies recently protested against the entry of the Good Year Company, an American tire company, into Korea and against the expansion of YKK Korea, a joint venture with the Japanese zipper maker YKK.

Another problem is the unequal contracts between foreign investors and domestic companies. Based on the fact that foreign investors provide capital and technology, they frequently unilaterally demand contracts that are disadvantageous to domestic companies. Thus, foreign investment must be selectively attracted toward a direction that can benefit the national economy, and a system should be established to manage the foreign investments efficiently.

However, since the government plans to liberalize investments by foreigners further, entries of multinational companies into Korea will most likely continue increasing.

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S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

SINGAPORE'S LEE KUAN YEW DEPARTS AFTER PRESS CONFERENCE

SK290230 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Singaporean Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew called for Korea's measures to open more of its markets to Singaporean products, to allow the operation of Singaporean banks in Korea and to grant freer flights of Singaporean airlines to Korea.

Lee told a press conference at Hotel Shilla prior to his departure that such measures on the part of Korea would be reciprocated by Singapore with the opening of Korean banks in Singapore and with easier access to construction projects and other businesses.

He said that these interactions would aid Singapore in its efforts to overcome the negative growth it has been experiencing in recent years. "We do not expect a quick turnaround, but within 2 years we should be able to get back into growth," he said.

"As two newly-industrializing countries, we have both a competitive and cooperative relationship. We are both looking for advancement into the right areas of growth," he went on.

Lee stressed that the differences in size and geographic location between the two countries would present a "certain complementary quality in the relationship."

"I think more and more this complementary quality will be emphasized. We have more difficulties using your special attributes than you have using ours, if you look at the balance of trade and the balance of payments.... There is a potential in Korea for us which we must locate," he added.

Korea-Singapore trade has been in Korea's favor during the past few years. Korea's exports to Singapore stood at \$490 million, and its imports from Singapore at \$268 million last year.

Prime Minister Lee, representing a nation where service businesses are well in shape, spoke for the inclusion of the service industry in the GATT new round of multilateral trade negotiations.

"If we expect the industrial countries to open up their markets, we cannot adopt the Japanese method.... If we try the Japanese system of all export and minimum import, we are going to put tremendous pressures on the international trade system and it may lead to misfortune for all.

"We have to be more forthcoming with our own markets. We must allow not only the industrial countries to sell their goods to us, but also those below and behind us to sell their commodities to us so that they in turn can be lifted up," he said.

Predicting that the U.S. trade deficit, its budget deficit and the Third World debt problem would not disappear in the near future, Lee reaffirmed, "The only magic that can solve all these is freer, fair, more trade."

A long-time advocate of Pacific-basin cooperation, the prime minister said that the Pacific region is "where the center of gravity will be in the next century."

"So the capacity for trade across the Pacific and between the north and south of the Western Pacific must mean a shift from the Atlantic to the Pacific--the center of greatest economic activity," he said.

Having been the prime minister of Singapore for the past 27 years, Lee said he was "ready to leave (the premier's office) as soon as somebody is able to do my job."

Asked if his successor would be his eldest son, Lee Hsien Loong, currently minister of state for defense, trade and industry, the prime minister flatly said, "Whether my son will succeed me is not for me to decide.... I think it would be more comfortable if Lee Hsien Loong were not my son."

Lee left here for Taipei, where he will stay over the weekend before moving on to Manila tomorrow.

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CSO: 4100/185

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KCNA PRAISES KIM'S 'FAR-REACHING PLAN' ON NAMPO BARRAGE

SK251130 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang 25 June (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song wisely guided the construction of the Nampo Barrage, one of the biggest in the world. He matured the plan of building the Nampo Barrage from the period of the Fatherland Liberation War (1950-1953) and, entering the 1980s, put forward the task for its implementation.

He called officials and scientists engaged in hydraulic engineering including the Hydraulic Engineering Institute of the Academy of Sciences on 23 November 1980 and stressed the need to correctly choose the site of the barrage on a scientific basis, explaining the purpose of its construction.

He examined on several occasions the designs of the barrage drawn by designers and scientists and taught them ways of solving many knotty problems one by one.

In May 1981 he saw to it that the people's army undertook the construction of the Nampo Barrage and built it as an edifice of eternal value to be handed down to the posterity.

On 22 May 1981, President Kim Il-song went out to the spot and determined the site of the barrage, going round various places. He told the officials that the construction of the Nampo Barrage damming off the rough sea in an 8 kilometre section was a very difficult and vast project unprecedented in our history, but it had to be done at any cost, as it was a noble work for the happiness and prosperity of our people.

At the fourth plenary meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea called in October, 1981, President Kim Il-song advanced four major tasks of construction to be carried out through the movement of the whole party, the whole country and entire people--reclaiming 300,000 hectares of tideland, bringing 200,000 hectares of new land under plough and building the Nampo Barrage and the Taechon Power Station.

He said the construction of the Nampo Barrage was a gigantic project of building one more grand monumental edifice of the Workers' Party era, of which we can be proud before the world, a worthy project for bringing happiness to the generations to come and expressed the belief that the builders mobilised in

the project would carry out without fail the revolutionary task assigned them by the party.

President Kim Il-song indicated an original method of civil engineering of our own style to complete the construction of the Nampo Barrage in a shorter time. The construction of the barrage was a herculean project which could hardly be completed in scores of years in every respect.

He personally indicated the ways of building the cofferdam for the construction of the locks and the main dam with large iron boars and box-shape precast structures, thereby opening the prospect of building the barrage in four or five years. He provided all conditions for the construction of the Napo Barrage and the living conditions of the builders. He again went out to the construction site in September 1985 when the projects of the main dam, the lock houses and the spillway had entered the final stage with the fast progress of the construction of the barrage, and indicated an ingenious plan to carry out the remainder of the project more qualitatively and complete it in a shorter time.

The successful construction of the Nampo Barrage is a great victory of the far-reaching plan of President Kim Il-song for grant nature-remaking.

/12913

CSO: 4100/187

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KPRK DAILY NOTES 56TH ANNIVERSARY OF KALUN MEETING

SK302210 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang 30 June (KCNA)--Nodong Sinmun today dedicates an article to the 56th anniversary of convention of the meeting of leading personnel of the Young Communist League and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League at Kalun on 30 June, 1930 by the great leader President Kim Il-song in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The article headlined "Historic Meeting Which Put Forward Chuche-Oriented Revolutionary Line" points out that it was a historic meeting which marked an occasion of a great turn in the entry of the Korean revolution into a new stage of development on the basis of the chuche-oriented revolutionary line and scientific strategy and tactics.

The great leader President Kim Il-song in his historic report "The Path of the Korean Revolution" at the meeting gave a deep-going analysis of the prevailing situation and the lesson of our people's anti-Japanese mass struggle and indicated that the young communists should have steadfast stand and attitude that the masters of the Korean revolution are the Korean people and that the Korean revolution should under all circumstances be carried out by the Korean people themselves in a manner suited to the specific conditions of the country, the article notes, and goes on:

This basic stand and attitude regarding the popular masses as masters and motive force of the revolution was the starting point of the chuche-oriented lines and policies of the Korean revolution laid down at the meeting and was thoroughly embodied in them.

In his report he defined it as the main task of the Korean revolution to overthrow Japanese imperialism and win independence for Korea and to liquidate feudal relations and achieve democracy, and he defined the character of the Korean revolution as anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic and, on this basis, unfolded a great programme of the revolution indicating a bright road of successfully fulfilling the Korean revolution such as the chuche-based line of setting up a people's government, the original lines of waging the anti-Japanese armed struggle and of forming an anti-Japanese united national front and the policy of founding a party.

His report at the historic Kalun meeting was an entirely original and chuche-based revolutionary programme advancing and comprehensively consummating the most revolutionary and scientific strategy and tactics of the Korean revolution for the first time in history and was an imperishable militant banner on which the Korean communists and people had to keep a tight hold in accomplishing the cause of anti-imperialist national liberation revolution and realizing the Chajusong of the nation.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

MEETING MARKS NATIONAL ECONOMY UNIVERSITY FOUNDING DAY

SK010442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang 1 July (KCNA)--A meeting marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of the University of National Economy, a highest seat of training cadres for state and economic management (1 July 1946), was held Monday at the People's Palace of Culture.

At the meeting Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, read out a congratulatory message of the WPK Central Committee to the teachers and students of the University.

The message stressed that over the past four decades the University of National Economy has made a great contribution to strengthening the people's power and accelerating the revolution and construction by bringing up a large number of competent functionaries for state and economic management. It has also positively contributed to improving the political and practical qualifications of cadres in office in conformity with the developing reality by directing big efforts to their reeducation, the message said.

It highly estimated big achievements made by the University in educating and training functionaries for state and economic management by creditably implementing the party's chuche-oriented policy of training cadres under the guidance of the party and the leader over the past 40 years.

Son Song-pil, president of the University of National Economy, delivered a report at the meeting. Recalling that the great leader President Kim Il-song founded the Central Senior Leading Cadres School, the predecessor of the University of National Economy, on 1 July 1946, shortly after the liberation of the country, and has clearly indicated the orientation and ways for the training of cadres in each period of the developing revolution and wisely directed the work for their implementation, Son Song-pil said:

The University of National Economy has thus been built up to be reliable cadres training centre of our party fully equipped with the educational system, contents, means and ways for training competent functionaries for state and economic management. The University which laid its foundation as a centre for regularizing state and economic management has entered a new higher stage of its development under the leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

He saw to it that all work and activities of the University were made the course of establishing a thoroughgoing revolutionary outlook on the leader among the students. He sagaciously directed the work of conducting in a profound way education in unbounded loyalty to the great leader and the party based on a revolutionary faith and obligation, and education in the revolutionary traditions, strengthening education in principle and thoroughly basing education on the party policy.

He has always directed deep attention to the working, studying and living conditions of the teachers and students and spared no love and care for them.

A letter of pledge was adopted at the meeting.

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KIM HWAN CONGRATULATES DOCUMENTARY FILM STUDIO

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[Text] Pyongyang 2 July (KCNA)--A meeting marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Documentary Film Studio (1 July 1946) was held at the People's Palace of Culture on 1 July.

At the meeting Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, read out a congratulatory message of the WPK Central Committee to the staff of the Korean Documentary Film Studio.

The message says the film studio is a powerful base which produces documentary films conducive to arming the party members and working people with our party's idea and inspiring them to the implementation of the party's policy. Noting that over the past four decades the film studio under the wise leadership of the party has creditably performed its basic mission of documenting the history of the revolutionary activities of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the course of the victory of our party's policy, the message highly estimates the great contribution made by its staff to the production of documentary films of our style and the carrying out of the revolutionary cause of chuche.

Yi Kyong-sam, president of the Korean Documentary Film Studio, delivered a report at the meeting. He said: Busy as he was with hewing an untrodden path to the building of a new country after the country's liberation, President Kim Il-song put forward the policy of producing documentary films and energetically directed the work for its implementation and founded the studio. Thus, our party came to have a powerful weapon in ideological work and vividly record the history of the party.

Since the 1960's the Korean Documentary Film Studio has greeted a period of new historic turn in its development. As dear Comrade Kim Chong-il directs the work of documentary films, the film studio has been able to put in a systematic and regular way the glorious revolutionary history of the great leader and the history of his great leadership on films showing the party's history and greet a great heyday in the production of documentary films.

Yi Kyong-sam noted that in every period and stage of the developing revolution Comrade Kim Chong-il has indicated the orientation of creating documentary films, selected right seeds and given concrete and meticulous guidance to film shooting and editing so as to perfect documentary films as masterworks, masterpieces.

He called upon all the staff members of the studio to effect a new upsurge in creating revolutionary documentary films.

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN EDITORIALS FOR OCTOBER 1985

[Editorial report] The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during October 1985:

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean on 1 October 1985, at the bottom left three-quarters of page 1, carried an editorial entitled "We Ardently Congratulate the Fraternal Chinese People on Their National Holiday." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 190, 1 Oct 85, pp D 3-5: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial on PRC's Anniversary."]

On 7 October, at the upper left of page 3, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Shining Embodiment of Populist Measure." The editorial notes that all the peasants throughout the entire country are overflowing with tremendous emotion and joy at the enactment by the Supreme Peoples Assembly of the social security system for cooperative farmers; quotes Kim Il-song on systematically promoting the public welfare; states that the enactment of the social security measure for cooperative farmers is a shining embodiment of party policy for promoting the public welfare; points out that Kim Il-song's rural thesis set forth the program for abolishing the tax in kind on the farmers and promoted various kinds of projects in the rural communities such as housing construction; stresses that the enactment of this social security system points up the superiority of the socialist rural management system and party leadership; indicates that recompensing the tremendous generosity and beneficence of the party and leader is the noble characteristic of the workers and that the social security system for cooperative farmers is an expression of the party's affection and wish to expedite socialist rural construction more vigorously; and calls for everyone to continue to wage the struggle to realize the party's program of socialist rural construction and bring about a new transformation in agricultural production and thereby wholly display a high loyalty to the party and leader.

On 10 October 1985, on page 1, the paper carried a fullpage editorial entitled "Our Revolutionary Cause Is Invincible Advancing Under the Banner of the Glorious Korean Workers Party." The editorial notes that today marks the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Workers Party (KWP) and that all party members and the people are brimming with the resolve to fight more powerfully for the reunification of the fatherland and the victory of the cause of socialism and communism; states that the party is the staff headquarters of the revolution, which has been refined and strengthened organizationally and ideologically, and that the whole party was unified in the fold

of the party Central Committee headed by Kim Il-song; quotes Kim Il-song's praise of the party, which has weathered hardships and trials and achieved shining exploits along the glorious path of revolution over the past 40 years since its inauguration; recalls the 20 years of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the history of the party since its founding in leading the working class and working popular masses to achieve the noblest revolutionary cause it has set forth; quotes Kim Chong-il's work "The Korean Workers Party Is the Chuche-type Revolutionary Party Which Carries on the Glorious Traditions of the 'T.D.'" on the bright prospects in the party's future and the revolutionary struggle becoming more gratifying; stresses that Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideology, which is the party's ideology, wholly elucidates all the theoretical and practical questions arising in building socialism and communism; states that the work system capable of firmly realizing the party's unitary ideological system and the leadership of the party center has been firmly established and the organizational strength and ideological purity of the party have been elevated to a high stage; notes the relationship of the health and revolutionary nature of the ranks of party cadres and party members and the invincible might of the party; emphasizes that the future of the revolution lies in the struggle to maintain and develop the party's exploits and bloodline; notes that an important element in strengthening unity and cohesion is to inherit and carry on the traditions of the Korean communist movement which steadfastly defends and protects the leader of the revolution; calls for all units in all sectors to deepen and solidify the work of embodying the party leadership in revolution and construction in harmony with present development and implementing the party line and policy in the spirit of absolutism and unconditionality; urges the people to make a concerted effort to reject and block the "Two Koreas" machinations of the U.S. imperialists and promote the independent, peaceful reunification program of the party; and exhorts all to rally around the party Central Committee headed by Kim Il-song and advance the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland, the complete victory of socialism, and the ultimate victory of the cause of revolution.

On 12 October 1985, at the lower right of page 1, the paper published an editorial entitled "An Intimate Envoy of a Fraternal People." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol Iv, No 201, 17 Oct 85, pp D 13-14: "NODONG SINMUN on Visit."]

On 14 October 1985, at the bottom half of page 1 with border, the paper published an editorial entitled "Great Historic Milestone in the Building of a New Society." The editorial commemorates the 40th anniversary of Kim Il-song's historic inauguration address, "All-out Effort To Build a New Democratic Korea," on 14 October 1945, before hundreds of thousands of Pyongyang residents; recalls Kim Il-song's "T.D." program, the three revolutions movement, and the various lines and policies which he instituted; calls upon all party members and workers to be well versed in the history of Kim Il-song's glorious leadership along the path of building a new society; emphasizes that the party line on building socialism and communism is an appropriate line witnessed by its vitality in revolutionary practice and that all should traverse the path indicated by the various party lines such as the three revolutions; calls for party organizations and functionaries to perform political-organizational work in implementing the struggle slogans and programs which the party and leader

have consistently maintained; and concludes with the prediction that the people will achieve everlasting victory and progress in their struggle to bring about the completion of the cause of socialism and communism under the glorious banner of the party with the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song.

On 17 October 1985, at the center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Wreath of Friendship Blossoms More Beautifully." The editorial extends a warm welcome to Romanian President Ceausescu and his entourage on their arrival in Pyongyang on 15 October at the invitation of President Kim Il-song; cites the common objectives of the Romanian and Korean peoples and recalls the treaty of friendship and cooperation concluded in Bucharest in 1975 and the joint statement signed in Pyongyang in 1977 on consolidating friendship and solidarity and developing brotherly cooperation between the DPRK and the Socialist Republic of Romania; notes that a long-term agreement was concluded between the two countries to develop economic, scientific, and technological cooperation until the year 2000 and agreement was concluded on commodity exchange and payments between the two governments during 1986-90; notes the progress Romania has achieved under President Ceausescu and the Korean people have achieved under Kim Il-song over the past 40 years, and concludes with sentiments of satisfaction that President Ceausescu's visit to Korea has borne great fruit and that this demonstrates the tremendous vitality of both peoples in their joint struggle to achieve peace and the victory of socialism and communism in their respective countries.

On 18 October 1985, at the lower left of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Muster Efforts in the Metallurgy Industry." The editorial notes that Kim Il-song recently gave instructions on the importance of the metallurgy industry and particularly iron and steel production in the overall development of the economy and the necessity for mustering all efforts in iron and steel production; quotes Kim Il-song's statement, "Today the production of iron and steel is rising sufficiently to meet the urgent demands of national economic development," and indicates that iron and machinery are the kings of industry; calls for innovations in achieving a great upswing in production and construction this year and normalizing production at a high level this year; stresses an all-out effort to achieve the clear objectives of iron and steel production and to give priority in iron and steel production to the sectors which have been given priority by the party; calls upon all coal and ore mines to heighten the quality and raise the production of coal and ore in the extractive industry and transportation innovation in the railroad transportation sector; emphasizes the role of scrap iron as an important source and reserve for iron and steel production and the need for all factories, enterprises, organizations, and residential blocks to carry out a mass scrap iron collection campaign; calls for the functionaries in the metallurgy industrial sector to seek out inner reserves and wage a struggle to produce much more with what they have; emphasizes performing proper machinery management in the iron and steel mills and the operation of furnaces at full capacity in order to increase production to a notable degree; and exhorts all iron and steel production workers to devote themselves once again to bringing about a large upswing in iron and steel production with the same spirit they demonstrated in their loyalty and defense of the party in the past.

On 19 October 1985, at the lower right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "All Efforts to the Coal Mines." [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-86-012, 26 Mar 86, pp 88-90: "Importance of Coal Discussed."]

On 23 October 1985, at the left center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Vigorously Help the Railroads." The editorial notes that fully meeting the increasing demand for transportation is one of the important matters in socialist economic construction and that vigorous assistance to the railroads must be carried out as a party-wide, state-wide, and nationwide campaign; quotes Kim Il-song on the need for the functionaries and workers in all sectors of the national economy to possess the correct outlook on railroad transportation and render positive assistance to the railroads; calls for all functionaries to recognize that complete settlement of the transportation question is one of their own particular tasks and that the party has given priority to railroad transportation along with the metallurgy and extractive industries; cautions that assistance to the railroads cannot turn out well through mere unilateral assignment but must be expedited through practical assistance under the consideration that railroad transportation is one of their own tasks; stresses that freight cars are presently being repaired in large factories and enterprises on the provincial level, of which South Hamgyong Province and the 2.8 Vinalon Complex are notable examples; calls for all provinces and the appropriate factories and enterprises to turn their utmost attention to repairing freight cars, arouse the masses, and muster inner reserves to repair and deliver freight cars where needed; stresses the production of spare parts badly needed for railroad transportation; and exhorts all party organizations at all levels, including party committees in provinces, cities, and counties as well as factories and enterprises vigorously to organize and mobilize functionaries and workers in a mass movement to help the railroads and thereby achieve a new transformation in railroad transportation work this year.

On 25 October 1985, at the left center of page 2, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Invincible Korea-China Friendship Forged with Blood--on the 35th Anniversary of the Participation of the Chinese People's Volunteers on the Korean Front." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 207, 25 Oct 85, pp D 13-15: "NODONG SINMUN Views Friendship."]

On 29 October 1985, at the left center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Quickly Conclude Winter Production Preparations." The editorial notes that having completed this year's assignments, all factories and enterprises must rapidly conclude preparations for winter production while continuing to engage in production and construction activities; quotes Kim Il-song's statement, "whether it rains or snows, production must be enabled to continue"; calls for detailed organizational work to be performed in order to bring winter production preparations to a rapid conclusion; urges the producing masses in all factories and enterprises to bear in mind that they are the masters of winter production preparation and must locate their work materials and accomplish their assignments day by day in order to bring winter production preparations to a conclusion; stresses that maintaining an ample supply of raw materials and fuel reserves is a most important element in establishing winter production measures; calls for giving priority in the extractive

industry to strippage leveling and drilling while performing equipment maintenance and repair; stresses heat management in tandem with conservation of coal and electricity; calls for all functionaries in all units to recognize that heat management is no simple task but rather a most important matter on which success in winter production hinges; exhorts party organizations and economic guidance functionaries to be aware that logistics supply work is tantamount to political work and to perform all their work thoroughly from providing housing conditions for the workers to providing winter vegetables, shoes, and clothing.

On 30 October 1985, at the upper half of page 1 with border, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Improve and Strengthen the Party's Ideological Work in Conformity with the Demands of the Developing Reality." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 212, 1 Nov 85, pp D' 8-12: NODONG SINMUN Discusses Ideological Work."]

On 31 October 1985, at the left center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Attain This Year's Export Goals Without Fail." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 212, 1 Nov 85, pp D 3-5: "NODONG SINMUN on Attaining 1985 Export Goals."]

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N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN EDITORIALS FOR MARCH 1986

[Editorial Report] The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during March 1986:

On 1 March 1986, at the lower quarter of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Oppose Outside Forces and Recover the Sovereignty of the Nation." [Text published in FBIS Asia and PACIFIC DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 044, 6 March 1986, pp D 10-12: "Anniversary of 1 March Popular Uprising Celebrated."]

On 3 March 1986, at the lower left quadrant of page 1, the paper carried an editorial "Warmly Welcome Emissary of Equatorial Guinea." The editorial welcomes His Excellency Christino Seriche Bioko, premier of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, and his entourage on their visit to Korea at the invitation of the government of the DPRK; quotes Kim Il-song on the approaching day of the complete liberation of African nations; notes the achievements of the people of Equatorial Guinea during the past 8 years under the leadership of President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo and their efforts to strengthen and develop the nonaligned nations policy, to realize south-south cooperation, and to achieve the complete liberation and unification of Africa; emphasizes that both Korea and Equatorial Guinea are both member states of the nonaligned nations and that friendly relations between Korea and Equatorial Guinea were augmented on the occasion of President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo's visit to Korea in August 1984, and concludes by noting that the visit of Premier Christino Seriche Bioko this time firms up mutual understanding and friendly relations between the peoples of Korea and Equatorial Guinea and contributes to the solidarity of the nonaligned movement and the common cause of anti-imperialism.

On 4 March 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let's Emulate the Spirit of Self-reliance and the Indomitable Revolutionary Spirit of the Yongsong Working Class." The editorial notes that the people are presently engaged in waging the struggle to uphold the decisions of the 11th Plenum of the 6th Central Committee and achieve a new transformation in socialist economic construction; recalls that Kim Il-song highly praised the workers, technicians, and office personnel at the Yongsong Machinery Complex for their recent success in completing the 10,000-ton press and other large-scale machine tools and for their resolve to make all the equipment themselves for the construction of the vinalon factory; quotes Kim Il-song on the necessity of all party members and workers to display a high revolutionary

spirit of self-reliance to settle on their own all the problems they encounter in socialist construction and bravely to break through all difficulties and barriers; calls for all functionaries and workers to emulate the Yongsong Machinery Complex workers and implement party policy in the spirit of absolutism and unconditionality; cites the need for boldness in waging revolution following the example of the Yongsong working class who relied on their own strength and always worked boldly at all their assignments such as building a 20-meter large-scale lathe, an 18-meter turning lathe, and a large, 70-meter gantry plano lathe; notes that the Yongsong working class adopted as their motto "Always Accomplishing All Their Responsibilities Through Their Own Strength"; emphasizes that the spirit and vigor of the Yongsong working class and functionaries are based on upholding the decisions of the 11th Plenum of the 6th Central Committee, expediting the technological revolution and placing the country's scientific base on a higher level; cautions that one cannot solve any of the difficult technical questions when hesitant in the face of difficulties or when confronting arduous tasks; exhorts all functionaries and workers to emulate the indomitable spirit of the Yongsong working class and go confidently about all their tasks, breaking through all barriers through their own efforts and displaying lofty revolutionary work habits; states that the struggle spirit of the Yongsong working class has remained constant since the 1950's, through the 1960's and 1970's up to the present; calls upon all functionaries and workers to emulate the spirit of the Yongsong working class and work to implement the decisions of the 11th Plenum of the 6th Central Committee; calls for the functionaries to rally around the party now more than ever, during the tense situation instigated by the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique to provoke a new war; and exhorts all functionaries and workers to emulate the revolutionary traits of the Yongsong working class and bring about a new upswing in implementing the decisions of the 11th Plenum and accomplishing this year's plan.

On 5 March 1986, at the center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Cherish a Lofty Consciousness As Masters of the Land and Bring About Innovation in Agricultural Production." The editorial notes that 40 years ago, on 5 March 1946, Kim Il-song proclaimed the land reform law, which became a tremendous socialist economic innovation; quotes Kim Il-song on the enactment of the land reform law as a central task in the democratic revolution and on its victorious completion by the people within a short time; states that land reform is carried out at the initial stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution to settle the peasant and agricultural issues by eradicating the feudal land ownership system and liberating the peasants from exploitation by landlords; cites the benefits of land reform under the leadership of Kim Il-song and considers land reform to be the banner of struggle and beacon of hope for the people not only in South Korea but throughout the world; mentions the agricultural cooperative system resulting from the land reform which overcame all difficulties and was realized in a very short time; emphasizes that the peasants were transformed into true masters of the countryside infinitely loyal to the party and the revolution as part of Kim Il-song's plan for building a communist countryside; calls for party organizations and functionaries in the countryside vigorously to perform political-organizational work to inform the agricultural workers of the value of the land which Kim Il-song reclaimed for them so that they will all go out and actively protect and care for the land, preventing storm erosion, building paddy mounds, and

protecting the fields and paddies by shoring up river banks with dikes and rock walls; stresses the necessity for pursuing the industrialization, modernization, and chemicalization of farm production along with the effort to realize the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy; declares the need for more production and the delivery of fertilizer to the countryside; urges the functionaries in the chemical industry sector to perform periodic maintenance of their fertilizer manufacturing equipment and to operate them at full capacity; and states that improving farm management work is a very important matter at present and thus all agricultural guidance personnel and farm management this year, further entrench the work team special treatment system and sub-team management system, and rush out with the "spirit of the Chongsan-ri people" to bring about a bumper harvest this year in celebration of the 40th anniversary of the enactment of the land reform law.

On 7 March 1986, at the center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Deepen and Develop the Campaign To Emulate the Unsung Heroes." The editorial notes that Kim Il-song singled out the following as meritorious at the 11th Plenum of the 6th Central Committee: Hong Ki-pok, central heating research office director at the Pyongyang City Construction General Bureau; Yi Yong-pin, work team chief at the power transmission line construction projects office; Han Man-hi, farmer at the Nagwon Cooperative Farm; Kim Chun-Kum, office chief at the Puyun Ore Mine; and Choe Pyong-nyo, store manager at the coal mining equipment repair station in the Kaechon County commercial management office. The editorial also states that because the country possess such unsung meritorious workers and patriots it is strong; calls these unsung meritorious workers revolutionary warriors who were reared by the party and that the campaign to emulate the unsung heroes which began near the end of the 1970's throughout the whole party was of tremendous significance in revolutionizing and proletarianizing the whole society, proving the righteousness of party policy; quotes Kim Il-song on the need for party organizations to wage the campaign to emulate the unsung heroes through organizations more actively; calls this campaign a major form of ideological reformation which instills in the revolutionaries of the eighties noble ideological and mental traits by which they are formed into the ranks of unsung heroes and unsung meritorious workers; calls for considering the unsung heroes and unsung meritorious workers as mirrors of struggle and life who possess a steadfast trust in the party and leader; notes that the advent of new unsung meritorious workers has raised the campaign to emulate the unsung heroes one stage higher; calls for party organizations at all levels to make unsung heroes and unsung meritorious workers a normal occurrence and to perform ideological indoctrination throughout the entire party to rear many more unsung meritorious workers so that labor innovators, inventors, and faithful servants of the people will be forthcoming; and exhorts all functionaries, party members, and workers to engage vigorously in the campaign to emulate the unsung heroes at a higher stage and bring about endless advances in revolutionizing and proletarianizing the whole society and building a socialist economy.

On 8 March 1986, at the upper half of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "We Warmly Welcome the Good will Envoy From the Country of Heroes." [Text published in FBIS Asia and PACIFIC DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 046, 10 March 1986, pp D 11-14; NODONG SINMUN Previews Visit.]

On 13 March 1986, at the center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Korea-Cuba Friendship will Be in Full Blossom Forever." [Text published in FBIS Asia and PACIFIC DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 050, 14 March 1986, pp D 1-4: "Editorial Favorably Assesses Relations With Cuba."]

On 15 March 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Indomitable Struggle Spirit Which the Nagwon Working Class Highly Displayed." The editorial notes that it is very important to emulate the spirit of the Nagwon working class in producing a large oxygen separator to implement the party's decision on bringing about a new transformation in scientific and technological development in compliance with the 11th Plenum of the 6th Party Central Committee; notes that this spirit of cherishing fidelity to the party and leader was true of the 10 party members during the postwar restoration period as well as their successors, the scientists, technicians, and working class at Nagwon today; emphasizes that fidelity to the orders and demands of the party is tantamount to accepting the party line and policy as most appropriate and to struggling to implement it to the end, which is a firm assurance for reaping success in all undertakings; recalls that which is important in the indomitable struggle spirit of the Nagwon working class is that each choose a difficult path, overcome all difficulties, and bring about maximum success in all undertakings; notes that two methods arose in manufacturing the most important parts of the large oxygen separators for the Nagwon working class--one easy but of less beneficial and the other difficult but very beneficial to the country when going into assembly line production--and that they chose the latter, thereby placing modern mechanical engineering at a higher stage; calls for all functionaries, scientists, technicians, and workers to emulate the Nagwon working class in rejecting conservatism and technical mysticism and work toward creating new things through their own efforts and formulate designs in the Korean style; and exhorts all party members and workers to work and live in the revolutionary style of the Nagwon working class and thereby bring about an epochal transformation in accomplishing the technological revolution.

On 17 March 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Concentrate All Efforts on the Construction of the Taechon Power Plant." [Text published in FBIS Asia and PACIFIC DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 052, 18 March 1986, pp D 7-10: "Construction of Taechon Power Plant Explained."]

On 18 March 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Marvelous Manifestation of True Patriotism." The editorial notes that there are many unsung heroes and hidden meritorious workers who single-handedly are reclaiming new farmland; cites the example of Comrade Sim Chang-ul of Songam-ri in Cholsan County who reclaimed tideland and produced 45 bags of patriotic grain, Comrade Yi Ki-man of Kwangdap-ri in Kaepung County who reclaimed new farmland which yielded 218 bags of unhulled rice, and Comrade Yi Kyong-paek at the Hwapyong farm of the Musan Ore Mining Complex who reaped 356 bags of peanuts and corn as patriotic grain; lists Wi Man-hwa of Kwangchon-ri in Sukchon County who reclaimed and farmed a clay field for over 3 years reaping 209 bags of unhulled rice, Yi Tal-kun of Sosin Ward, Yokpo District, Pyongyang City, who reaped 230 bags of unhulled rice from vacant land, and

Chon Tok-chil of Wonsan Hodu farm who reaped 240 bags of corn; quotes Kim Chong-il's "On Further Improving and Intensifying Party Ideological Work" concerning all workers loving their work place and working like unsung heroes, whether noticed or not; notes that the unsung heroes and meritorious workers are patriots possessing a high consciousness of being masters of the country and the land who recognize the glory of reclaiming even 1 inch of land and growing even one more stalk of grain and who place action ahead of talk; stresses that there are many unsung heroes, unsung meritorious workers, and patriots in the country now; calls for all party organizations to seek out unsung patriots who are faithful to the party and revolution, properly evaluate their work, and inspire them to even greater exploits; and emphasizes that because there are party members and workers who emulate the unsung heroes, meritorious workers, and patriots, a new revolutionary upswing will occur in revolution and construction and the fatherland will become continually prosperous.

On 18 March 1986, at the lower left of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Perform Good-quality Rice Bed Seeding in Due Season." The editorial notes that this is the season for rice bed seeding in accordance with the party slogan "Let Us Go Forth With the 'Spirit of the Chongsan-ri People' and Reap a Bumper Harvest!"; quotes Kim Il-song on the importance of increasing the grain harvest of seedbed seeding, transplanting, and weeding in the proper season; stresses that the task of increasing grain production to an epochal degree lies ahead for the agricultural sector, which necessitates not letting the rice bed seeding season slip by; calls upon the rural party organizations and functionaries in the agricultural sector to see to it that each day's quota is fulfilled by assigning the proper manpower to each field and preventing manpower shortfalls by concentrating manpower and machinery where needed in the face of the forecast of lower than normal March temperatures and drier than normal April weather; exhorts the guidance personnel and technicians to go to the sites, directly settle problems encountered, and supervise the seeding battle while preventing damage from unseasonably cold March temperatures; calls upon the rural party organizations and party functionaries to go among the functionaries and workers in the agricultural sector, explain in depth the significance of the party slogan, and see to it that an innovation is effected in rice seedbed planting by having all work in unison "in the spirit of the Chongsan-ri people"; and exhorts the guidance functionaries who are directly organizing and directing the farming battle to set the standards through their own example so that good-quality seedbed seeding will be completed in due season and achieve the first breakthrough in achieving a bumper harvest this year.

On 20 March 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "May All Functionaries Always Go Down Below To Work." The editorial notes that the party slogan "Let the Whole Party Go Among the Masses" has been presented to set forth an important party task for all functionaries to perform; quotes Kim Il-song on party functionaries always going down below to teach and help the lower functionaries and live and work with the masses to find ways to implement party policy and solve all problems in conformance with the demands of the masses; notes that the glorious party center has combined the traditional working method on harmony with converting the whole society to

the chuche ideology with reverence for Kim Il-song; calls for implementing Kim Il-song's New Year Address and the decisions of the 11th Plenum of the 6th Party Central Committee which call for the rapid development of key industries and railroad transportation; calls for all functionaries to make it habitual for them to leave their offices and descend to reality, eliminate excessive meetings, prepare well for necessary meetings and have only those involved attend, and recognize that it is more beneficial to hear the workers' statements in person than to have statistical data forwarded rapidly; calls for the functionaries to go to the mines, factories, lumber camps, fields, and fishery stations to join with the masses and arouse the masses to action; exhorts the functionaries to be thoroughly familiar with party policy, to ascertain the status of the accomplishments of revolutionary assignments and the results of previous assignments; and calls for all functionaries to heed the party's militant slogan "May the Whole Party Go Among the Masses" and thereby go down and perform political-organizational work among the masses and bring about a new upswing in socialist construction.

On 21 March 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Actively Expedite Modernization of Technical Facilities." The editorial notes that modernization of technical facilities is an important task arising in implementing the technological revolution and an important assurance for greatly increasing production in a short time; calls for the numerous central industry factories and local industry factories throughout the country to remodel their production and technical facilities to increase the country's production capacity during a short time without great expenditure; emphasizes that increasing manpower efficiency is one of the key links in production growth and that old production equipment and technical facilities must be remodeled and improved in order to create the "speed of the eighties" and accomplish the grandiose long-range plan; stresses that targets and goals must be properly established before remodeling and modernizing production and technical facilities and that all units must set up primary goals and concentrate their efforts in attaining them; calls for modernizing basic production facilities such as excavation equipment in the extractive industry and kilns and electric ovens in the metallurgical industry; terms the functionaries, scientists and technicians the people who must be the masters in making manpower more efficient and less expensive; calls upon all scientists and technicians to be profoundly aware of the responsibility they bear for the scientific and technological development of the country and to make efficient, modern, complex machinery as well as machinery which is simple and easy to use to fit the circumstances and actual conditions; cites the experience of the Nagwon and Yongsong machinery complexes in fulfilling party policy on holding regular factfinding, evaluation, and wrap-up sessions and having the party members and workers increase production while conserving more and making maximum use of the facilities and materials they have; calls upon party organizations and economic-guidance functionaries to embody party policy in formulating plans to modernize production and technological facilities and to strengthen the role of the functionaries and responsible functionaries in scientific and technological administrative organizations; and exhorts all functionaries and workers to uphold the decisions of the 11th Plenum of the 6th Party Central Committee by actively expediting the modernization of production equipment and thereby raise to a new level the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production.

On 24 March 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Produce and Conserve Much More Electric Power." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on the need to establish a new series of power bases and drastically conserve electricity to meet the rapidly increasing demands for power; states that electric power is the basic power of production and the technical foundation of modern production and that technological development of all sectors of the national economy presupposes the introduction of electric power, especially in industry, agriculture, and railroad transportation; notes that all factories, enterprises, and important construction projects demand electric power and that agriculture needs electric power, especially during springtime; calls for the proper performance of organizational work to implement the party policy on the proper combination of hydro- and thermoelectric power plants and large, medium-size, and small power stations so that firm power bases will be established throughout the country; calls for timely provision of coal so that thermal-power plants can be operated at full capacity and for close coordination among the electric-power committee, the extractive-industry committee, and the railroad transportation sector to deliver the coal to the thermal-power plants on time; calls for expediting construction of hydroelectric-power plants as one of the central links in capital construction this year for accomplishing the long-range goal for electric-power production; calls for vigorously waging the struggle to conserve electricity in factories, enterprises, organizations, offices, and homes; and urges implementation of cross production which Kim Il-song has advocated in his instructions on several occasions recently, which entails setting electric-power consumption and time limits for each sector, district, factory, and enterprise; and exhorts all party members and workers to conserve even 1 kilowatt-hour more from their standpoint as masters of the country of production.

On 25 March 1986, at the center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Noteworthy Journey Which Our Literature and Art Have Traveled Following the Party Leadership." The editorial notes that the Sixth Congress of the Korean Federation of Literature and the Arts (KFLA) opens today in Pyongyang, marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of the KFLA; quotes Kim Chong-il's "Treatise on Film Art" on the necessity of bringing about a literary and artistic revolution to build a literature and art of *chuche* in conformity with the demands of the present era; recounts the contribution to Korean literary and artistic theory which this treatise has made in delineating the principles to be followed in building a literature and art of socialism and communism based on the ideological and methodological foundation of *chuche* and communist anthropology; recounts some of the achievements in building a Korean literature and art while maintaining literary and artistic traditions and the role they must play in correctly portraying the leader and in intensifying indoctrination in *chuche* ideology, revolutionary traditions, of the working class; calls for heightening the political viewpoint and composing skills of composers and artists for them to study deeply the party's theory on *chuche*-oriented literature and art; and calls for the KFLA, writers, and artists to uphold the wise leadership of the party, protect, defend, and develop to steadfastly the immortal literary and artistic exploits of the past, and thereby to bring about a new upswing in literature and the arts and vigorously contribute to the victorious advance of the cause of *chuche*.

On 26 March 1986, at the right middle of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Make an Effort for the Production of People's Consumer Goods, As They Did." [Text published in FBIS Asia and PACIFIC DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 063, 2 April 1986, pp D 8-11: "Consumer Goods Production Increases Noted."]

On 27 March 1986, at the left center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Further Heighten the Responsibility and Role of Those Possessing Advanced Degrees." The editorial notes that the country is presently waging the struggle to implement the decisions of the 11th Plenum of the 6th Party Central Committee and that party members and workers have a heightened interest in the scientific and technological development of the country while new successes are being achieved by scientists and technicians; quotes Kim Chong-il's "Let Us Go Forth Waving High the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea" on heightening the responsibility and role of scientists and technicians to accomplish the technological revolution; states that those possessing advanced degrees are the persons in direct charge of scientific research work and the key forces in scientific and technological development; stresses that the party has presented a policy for developing the country's science and technology in the chuche mold from its inception and devoted much effort to cultivate numerous persons possessing advanced degrees; notes the importance of party spirit, revolutionary nature, and fidelity for those possessing advanced degrees who are to strive to carry out the wishes of the party thoroughly and create new innovations and successes in scientific research to realize the prosperity of the country; calls for scientific research organizations to give correct research assignments to scientists so that they can pool their wisdom and skills in solving the problems posed by the party; calls upon party organizations and party functionaries to assist those possessing advanced degrees to devote their energy and wisdom to performing scientific research and provide for them better conditions for research work such as laboratory facilities, intermediate testing factories, etc.; and exhorts all those possessing advanced degrees to rally around the leader and party and achieve a new transformation in scientific research and thereby repay the high confidence and expectations of the party with shining successes in scientific research.

On 28 March 1986, at the right center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us All Go Forth To Do Spring Tree Planting." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on the need for not missing the tree-planting season by carrying on a mass campaign for spring tree planting; states that flourishing woods on the mountains serve to protect the soil and beautify the land and that many trees must be planted to prevent flood damage and erosion; emphasizes that the party has set the militant task of building over 2 million chongbo of forests over the next few years, thereby necessitating planting many trees during this spring tree-planting season; calls for organizations, enterprises, and cooperative farms to perform tree planting in the forest areas within their jurisdiction and to see to it that everyone fulfills their spring tree-planting quota; urges all levels of party organizations to formulate plans for performing the indoctrination of the workers in socialist patriotism so that they will conscientiously go forth to grow and care for the trees in their villages and neighborhoods; exhorts party organizations and functionaries to intensify the indoctrination of party members and workers so that they all will grow and

care for the trees and be mindful that large forests are composed of individual trees; and urges all party members and workers to perform spring tree planting and make the forestry resources more plentiful.

On 29 March 1986, at the lower left of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Friendship Emissary of the Yugoslav People." The editorial announces the arrival in Pyongyang on this date of the president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRJ), Comrade Rodovana Vlackovica, and entourage at the invitation of Kim Il-song; notes that the ties of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and the SFRJ have been strengthened due to this visit; quotes Kim Il-song on the joint struggle of the DPRK and the SFRJ for the same objectives and ideals; recounts the history of the Yugoslav revolution under the leadership of Josef Broz Tito and the strong foundation of friendship and cooperation laid by the exchange of visits between the two countries at that time; notes the objectives of world peace, antifascism, and expansion of the non-aligned nations movement which the two countries are struggling to achieve; states that the Yugoslav people are celebrating the political and labor successes of the 13th Congress of the Yugoslav Communist League and the developments in agriculture and industry achieved by the Yugoslav people; stresses that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples have made a significant contribution to world peace, to the expansion of the nonaligned movement, and to expediting socialist construction in both countries; notes that agriculture and industry are progressing at a rapid pace in Yugoslavia and that achievements have been gained in science, education, and culture as well; emphasizes that the Yugoslav people support the struggle of the Korean people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and have lined up against the "two Koreas" scheme of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets; and concludes with heartfelt wishes that Comrade Vlackovica and entourage will feel the sentiments of friendship the Korean people have for the Yugoslav people and that they will achieve tremendous success during their stay in Korea.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

1986 STATE BUDGET DISCUSSED BY FINANCE MINISTER

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 9 Apr 86 pp 2, 3

[Excerpt from the report made by Minister of Finance Yun Ki-chong at the Fifth SPA Session, on the second day on Agenda Two concerning implementation of the 1985 state budget and the state budget of 1986]

[Text] The quantity of income and expenditures in this year's state budget is each set at 28,481,540,000 won.

Beginning this year, state budgetary income has experienced a growth of 103.8 percent over last year due to more funds being remanded to the enterprises to be spent on their own in order to develop production further by heightening the responsibility and initiative of the complexes, factories, and enterprises and augmenting the internal reserves of the national economy.

Based on an increase in state budgetary income, expenditures in this year's budget reflect a growth of 104.2 percent compared to last year.

In this year's state budget, state funds are logically allocated for the successful accomplishment of all the tasks of socialist economic construction, cultural construction, and the improvement of the standard of living and to establish proper overall living conditions.

This year's state budget, moreover, calls for an increase in funding expenditures for the national economy of 105.8 percent over last year to expedite socialist economic construction, a large share of which is devoted to capital construction to strengthen the economic base of the country.

It is the consistent line of our party to concentrate our efforts on important capital construction projects. The government of the republic is devoting a vast quantity of funds on capital construction, concentrating on investment in the important projects which have cardinal significance in developing key industries and railroad transportation, and raising the living standard.

To strengthen the bases of raw materials, fuel, and power in chuche industry is a precondition for bringing about endless upswings in socialist economic construction.

This year's state budget devotes vast funds to the coal, mining, and electric-power sectors, marking an increase of 112 percent over last year, for the purpose of giving solid priority to developing the extractive and electric-power industries.

This year as well, the government of the republic is determined to make an effort in the coal industry sector to expedite the reconstruction and expansion of the Anju Coal Mining Complex, which has extensive deposits and favorable conditions for excavation, and thereby to build pits and provide for the operation of the Changdong Coal Mine and the Sosa Coal Mine and deliver many more pieces of modern extractive equipment such as all-purpose excavators. This will further increase coal production.

Along with this, it provides for giving priority to strip-mining and drilling in all coal mines, to the widespread realization of mechanization, and to the comprehensive mechanization of pit operations, with particular emphasis on increasing investment in the Northern District coal mines so as to expedite new coal mine construction and bring about a much greater coal production capability.

Developing mining and rapidly increasing the capacity of various types of mines are of importance in expediting overall economic construction and expanding the country's export resources. In the mining sector this year as well, a great effort must be made at the Komdok Mining Complex to promote pit construction, intensive technological facilities, increase extraction capacity, wholly enhance the capability of the No. 3 Ore Dressing Plant, expedite the expansion of already existing ore mines, develop new ore mines, and thereby increase the number of non-ferrous metal mines.

Together with this, it will effect a much greater increase in the production of non-ferrous metals such as lead and zinc by building new workshops in existing smelteries such as the Mumpyong and Nampo smelting complexes, by increasing their smelting capacity, and by more strongly establishing non-ferrous processing bases.

In the state this year, in conjunction with remodeling and expanding the Yongyang Ore Mine to increase magnesite ore production, modern vertical ovens are being built in the Taehung Ore Mine, and a great effort is being made to enlarge the capacity of the Tanchon Magnesium Factory and extensively increase the production of magnesium clinker.

Electric power is the basic power of production and giving priority to the electric-power industry is an important principle which must be maintained in economic construction. This year, the government of the republic is mustering forces for the ongoing construction of hydroelectric-power stations such as water collection of hydroelectric-power stations such as water collection basin construction at the Taechon Power Station, Wiwon Power Station, and the 17 March Power Station to increase hydroelectric power-generating capacity. It is likewise expediting construction of the Sunchon Thermal Electric-power Station in compliance with our party's consistent line on chiefly relying on hydroelectric-power stations in conjunction with a correct

combination of thermal electric power stations and thereby constructing many more medium-size and small power stations to obtain a new large electric power-generating capability.

Mindful of the prospective demand for electric power, the state is adopting the widespread application of the ingenious developmental program for hydroelectric-power resources which the great leader presented this year and is initiating the construction of new large-scale hydroelectric power station construction such as the Kumgang Mountain Power Station, etc., which is of tremendous significance in the development of our country's electric-power industry.

Cherishing an ardent loyalty to the party and revolution, the working class and builders in the extractive and electric-power industry sectors are brimming with zeal to lead the grand march to achieve an epochal increase in coal, iron ore, and electric-power production this year and to settle all questions of fuel, raw materials, and power.

The metallurgical industry is the pillar of the national economy and rapidly increasing iron and steel production is one of the central links in expediting socialist economic construction.

At the 11th Plenum of the 6th Central Committee of the KWP held recently, the matter of expediting the technological revolution together with bringing about a new upswing in the struggle to conquer the steel summit was discussed and epochal measures to increase iron and steel production rapidly were adopted.

To implement the decisions of the 11th Plenum of the 6th Central Committee, the government of the republic provides for an increase this year in investment in the metallurgical industry sector of 113 percent over last year.

In the metallurgical industry sector, forces are being mustered to establish better metallurgical facilities and production processes upon which our country relies for fuel and are increasing steel production capacity such as the second-stage expansion of the Kimchaek Iron Complex, remodeling of the No. 1 Blast Furnace and Kiln, installation of the 10,000-ton press in the Chollima Steel Complex, installation of large-scale oxygen separators in the Hwanghae Iron Complex, etc., and thereby they are further strengthening the self-sufficiency of the metallurgical industry and its technological base.

To deliver a plentiful supply of iron ore concentrate to the metal factories, investment is being increased in the Musan Mining Complex, mine remodeling and expansion such as stripping conveyor construction and third Mining District underground development construction are being expedited, the Western District iron mines are being overhauled and strengthened, and iron ore concentrate production is being increased.

The working class and construction workers in the metallurgical industry sector are displaying a high revolutionary zeal and creative activism this year, which marks the 40th year since the great leader first lit the fires of the Chollima movement, and they are vigorously adding luster to their

endless loyalty to the party and revolution and the prestige of being vanguards of the Chollima movement by effecting new innovations in iron and steel production.

To expedite the technological revolution in accordance with the decisions of the 11th Plenum of the 6th Central Committee, the government of the republic has provided for devoting a large number of funds to the machine industry sector this year as well.

In the machine industry sector this year, there will be an increase in the production of various kinds of modern machinery and electricity-generating equipment such as extraction and transportation equipment, farm machinery and facilities for metals, and chemical and construction material factories.

Likewise, the technological base of the machinery industry is being strengthened by vigorously waging the "June 1985 machine tool-begets-machine tool campaign" which has already clearly proven its vitality and by increasing the production of various kinds of machine tools such as large and specialized machine tools.

In the machine industry sector as well, an effort is being made to develop the electronic and automation industry and increase the production of electronic and automation elements, electronic facilities, automated meters, and instruments.

This year, the government of the republic is increasing investment in the construction material industry sector, expediting the construction of new large-scale cement factories, augmenting large-scale kilns in existing cement factories, and more strongly setting up local construction material bases.

Due to the rapid development of key industries which are the foundation of the national economy and the fact that heavy industry bases are being greatly expanded and intensified this year, the foundation of the country's self-sufficient national economy will be more strongly set at a higher stage and an epochal advance will be achieved in realizing the mammoth long-range goals of socialist economic construction in the 1980's. Moreover, our heavy industry, as a mighty heavy industry which is further strengthened by its chuche nature and self-sufficiency, will become a firm assurance for the rapid development of the overall national economy and a better contributor to elevating the standard of living.

Rapidly developing railroad transportation is a matter of great urgency in the economic development of our country in the present era.

To develop railroad transportation this year, the government of the republic has devoted funds to this sector, reaching 109 percent over the first year.

In the railroad transportation sector this year, the construction of roadbed and structural facilities for the northern area railroad will be completed, auxiliary rail construction will be actively promoted, the construction of dual-track lines and spurs for links with a strained transportation capacity

will be expedited, and 500 li of railroad line including the line between Kujang and Kusong will be electrified.

In the railroad transportation sector as well, the expansion of the 4 June Rolling Stock Factory and the 6 July Railroad Factory will be expedited, the capacity of freightcar production will be increased, and repair bases for rolling stock will be overhauled and strengthened to provide many more locomotives, passenger, and freight cars. Along with this, the freightcar turnaround time will be drastically reduced and concentrated transportation, containerized transportation, and interconnecting transportation will be further expanded and strengthened by establishing more unloading facilities in railroad stations, factories, and enterprises, actively mechanizing freight-loading and unloading operations, better outfitting concentrated freight stations, and increasing container production through a mass campaign.

The railroad functionaries and railroad construction workers who maintain the arteries of the country must display an undaunted fighting spirit and bravery to satisfy completely the increasing demand of the national economy for transportation by accomplishing their vast construction projects successfully to increase transportation capacity, improve transportation organization and supervision, and wage vigorously the "campaign to exceed the 5.18 accident-free, on-time haulage record."

In this year's New Year Address and in various meetings recently, the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, gave instructions on making a great effort in the next few years to develop industry, bring about more rapid growth in agricultural and fishery production, and provide a more plentiful and illustrious living standard.

To embody the tremendous benevolence of the fatherly leader which he has bestowed on the people, the government of the republic has provided a large amount of funds this year for the chemical industry, light industry, fishery, and agricultural industry sectors.

The state, moreover, provides for full operation of presently existing chemical factories to display their production capacity to the maximum while likewise increasing investment in the chemical industry sector this year by 120 percent over last year. It likewise promotes the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Factory on a wide scale, first establishing a vinalon production process of 25,000 tons to provide a future vinalon production capability of 100,000 tons within a few years.

Due to the tremendous benevolence of the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, which he has bestowed on our people, the ongoing construction of the modern large-scale Sunchon Vinalon Factory with an annual capacity of 100,000 tons will enable the question of the people's clothing to be more definitively settled and the textile summit of the new long-range plan to be successfully conquered with their own raw material resources.

In the chemical industry sector, an effort will be made in chemical fiber production along with further increasing the production of plastics, chemical fertilizers, farm chemicals, and various kinds of other chemical products.

In the light industry sector, the production of various kinds of good-quality consumer goods will be greatly increased, such as clothes, shoes, sundries, cultural goods, foodstuffs, and kitchen articles through upholding our party's program of the light industry revolution and through operating already existing light industry factories at full capacity as well as overhauling and rehabilitating light industry factories such as textile factories, shoe factories, enameled ironware, and food processing factories, further improving the technical equipment of local industry factories and operating household goods shops and work teams, cottage industry teams, and sideline work teams on a wide scale.

One of the important ways to raise the living standard in our country, which is bordered on three sides by the ocean, is rapidly developing the fishery industry.

This year, the government of the republic is considerably increasing investment in the fishery sector to launch many more medium-size and small fishing boats and fish-processing mother ships; to increase the production of fishing gear; to repair, overhaul, and build more docks and causeways, fish-unloading facilities, salting tanks, and freezer factories; and to strengthen the material and technological base of the fishery industry.

The fishery sector should demonstrate a highminded spirit of absolutism and unconditional adherence to party policy this year and successfully solve the matter of side-dishes for the people by thoroughly maintaining fishing preparations, establishing scientific fishing systems, positively waging the fishing battle, intensifying shallow-water fish-breeding work, and improving fish-processing work.

In order to settle more satisfactorily the question of the people's nutrition, the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught about thoroughly implementing the party's farming-first program and continuing to make a great effort in the rural economy sector.

To bring about a new upswing in farm produce production such as grain this year, the government of the republic provides for an increase in investment in the rural economy sector of 106 percent over last year.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

PRODUCTION UPSWING IN MINING INDUSTRY REPORTED

SK012252 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang 1 July (KCNA)--1 July is significantly observed as Miners' Day in Korea every year. The mine workers have effected a phenomenal upswing in production in honor of this day.

The ore and coal mines have created enough preparatory coal cutting sites and cutting faces by giving definite precedence to tunnelling and removal of overburden and sharply boosted coal and ore output by an effective use of coal and ore cutting equipment.

According to figures available at the mining industry commission, 50 or more coal and ore mines and enterprises had reported the fulfilment of their first half-year targets by 25 June.

The Sudong district coal mining complex, the Sinri, Sochang, Yongnam and Togol coal mines beat their first half-year targets more than ten days ahead of time.

The South Pyongan provincial mining administration, the North Hamgyong provincial mining administration, the 8 November mine, the Manpung Mine, etc. under the mining industry guidance bureau have gone far beyond their first half-year plans.

Production is kept on a high level at the mines under the Tanchon district general bureau of mining industry. This year they have created 70 odd new cutting faces.

The Komdok general mining enterprise never fails to top their monthly plans. They have created 45 new cutting faces through an intensive socialist emulation among the tunnelling platoons.

The Musan mining complex and other iron ore mines have waged a high-pitched increased production drive on the threshold of miners' day.

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CSO: 4100/187

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

SOLDIERS 'PRESSING AHEAD' ON DAM CONSTRUCTION

SK282225 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang 28 June (KCNA)--Soldiers of Korea are pressing ahead at a fast tempo the construction of the Panpyong Dam of the Grand Taechon Power Station, their hearts burning with loyalty to the country.

Soldier-constructors who started the project in mid-March, finished the digging of the foundation of the dam and tens of thousands of cubic metres of concrete tamping in three months by introducing three-dimensional method of construction. They dug hundreds of thousands of cubic metres of earth and rocks on the right and left banks of the dam. They built in only seven days, a cofferdam which had been regarded to take over three months and laid in 10 days or so a railroad for crane to tamp the dam across the River Chungman, which would take over six months.

Constructors finished in 20 days the project of serial belt conveyer line for daily transporting 6,000 cubic metres of gravel, which entailed moving hundreds of thousands of cubic metres of earth, tamping 10,000 cubic metres of concrete and laying over 600 metres long belt.

Vast scale temporary work for the dam project is simultaneously progressing. There the construction site looks like a town. The appearance of the construction site of the dam is changing day by day thanks to the feats of soldier-constructions.

The Panpyong Dam is one of the main dams of the Taechon Power Station which will be a leading hydraulic power station in Korea with five power stations to be built in tiers.

This dam stops the River Chungman flowing into the River Amnok to store water and merge it with the River Taeryong emptying into the West Sea of Korea through a 100-ri (40 kilometres) water tunnel.

An artificial lake second to the Lake Supung, the largest in Korea, will make its appearance in this district when the Panpyong Dam is completed.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

WATER TUNNEL CONSTRUCTION PROGRESSING--Pyongyang 30 June (KCNA)--The construction of a 40 kilometre long water tunnel, one of the main objects of the construction of the Taechon power station in Korea, is progressing apace. This tunnel is designed to direct to southwest the water of the northward flowing River Chungman stored by the Panpyong Dam and make it join the River Taeryong. The tunnel extends 40 kilometres in a straight line but nearly 120 kilometres by motor road. Scores of cubic metres of water will flow through the tunnel per second. This project was started by soldier builders in October 1981. The tunnel pierced the mountain in February 1984. The expansion project of the tunnel is now progressing in full scale. The great leader President Kim Il-song recently gave instructions on hastening the project, saying that the tunnel would be one more grand monumental construction. In hearty response to his instructions, the soldier builders are doubling the tempo of the project these days. They have introduced such a construction method as ensuring an even blasted surface and omitting the concreting of the tunnel in those sections where the quality of the rock is favorable and thereby hastening the project. As a result, the expansion project of the 40 kilometre long water tunnel has been finished at 70 percent. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 30 Jun 86 SK] /12913

MACHINE TOOLS PRODUCED--Pyongyang 28 June (KCNA)--Over 10,000 machine tools were produced in Korea in the period of one year since the "June, 1985 machine-tool-begets-machine-tools movement" started. They include 1,000 or more large-size and special precision machine tools. With the massive multiplication of machine tools, the technical equipment of the domains turning out major machines such as trucks, tractors, wagons, cargo boats and mining machines and their accessories has been reinforced. The "June, 1985 machine-tool-begets-machine-tools movement" was initiated by the great leader President Kim Il-song with his deep penetration into the reality of the development of machine-building industry of the country and the demand of socialist construction while giving on-the-spot guidance to North Hamgyong province in June last year. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 28 Jun 86 SK] /12913

RAILROAD BUILDERS FULFILL PLANS--Pyongyang 30 June (KCNA)--The builders of the Northern Railway in Korea carried out their first half year assignments at 101.1 percent as of 20 June. The youth shock brigades from Pyongyang and Kaesong municipalities and North and South Pyongan and South Hwanghae provinces fulfilled their first half year plans 15 days ahead of schedule by

introducing a number of new technical innovation and rationalization proposals. In this period the constructors built the longest tunnel, tunnelled several thousands of metres and completed the concreting of four tunnels. They laid several kilometres long railway, built three railway-bridges and structures at 26 places and completed the retaining wall project of tens of thousands of cubic metres, etc. The young builders are highly displaying mass heroism in the railway construction. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 30 Jun 86 SK] /12913

CSO: 4100/187

N. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEM 'EXTOLLED', GROWTH CITED

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 22 Apr 86 p 3

[Article by reporter Nam Byong-se]

[Text] Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary, of the Party Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea, gave the following working guidance: "If the people are to fulfill their responsibilities and roles as masters of nature and society, become more autonomous, and enjoy creative lifestyles, the public health system must be developed."

Today our people and public health department personnel are celebrating the first anniversary of the release of beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il's historic writing, "How To Further Improve The Public Health System."

Beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il, in his writings, indicated that public health is a glorious and fruitful revolutionary work to protect the lives of the people and to promote their health and welfare. He also clearly explained that in order for the public health system to reach new and higher levels of development, there will be theoretical and practical problems.

Our public health workers, always remembering the essential work presented in the writings, have vigorously launched our struggle for its success.

Our party is brilliantly fulfilling the Great Leader's Chuch'e ideology for public health by demonstrating wise leadership, and working out all necessary conditions for development of socialism and accordingly developing public health to its new and higher levels. Thus, our public health system has entered a new stage of development.

First of all, the party's guidelines for achieving a preventive medicine policy has fervently started.

Public health personnel and all workers have made their living environment and working conditions, clean and sanitary, and have valiantly conducted the struggle for the early prevention of disease. The task for the prevention of diseases has expanded to the streets and villages, homes and work sites of all areas beginning with Hamjukun, Pyongchon District, and Yonsa-kun creating a modern and sanitary environment.

The intensified effort of publicizing sanitation and hygiene, and enforcing a-doctor-for-every-district system have raised the standard of the people's public health one step higher.

Together with the establishment of a strong national policy of eliminating pollution, all workers are working and living in a modern sanitary environment.

Efforts have been stepped up to provide better public medical service from public health workers.

Advanced diagnosis and treatment methods have been well received and treatment utilizing natural means, such as hot-springs and medicinal water, has been enthusiastically promoted.

The correct blending of western and eastern medical knowledge by our medical personnel have increased the effectiveness of medical treatment and diseases previously regarded to be incurable are being effectively treated.

The "Chongsong Movement" (movement with dedication) is evolving more vivaciously among public health workers, and, as the professionalism in the medical service levels goes up the benefits of the party and nation's free medical care system achieve their goals.

Therefore, beginning with the Ministry of Railways Hospital and medical collectives, throughout medical units nationwide we have succeeded in protecting patients' lives and health.

We are further developing medical and scientific techniques, and tasks have been positively laid out for the training of additional public health personnel.

Based on established results, new fields are being cultivated in medical science such as genetic engineering and immunology are being activated and research work, using the latest scientific techniques in preventive medicine is expanding widely.

During the last year alone, many more science research facilities were opened, such as a genetic research center, a mineral springs physical therapy research center, a childrens' nutrition research center, and a medical and science information research center. The fruits that these scientists obtained from their labor are not insignificant. In comparison with previous years, scientific technical development has doubled and registered patent applications have increased fivefold.

Now have more medical training facilities, such as medical and surgical colleges, and the number of students has increased dramatically. Additionally, a retraining program for public health workers has been systematically established.

More efficient management of the public health department's material and technical resources is also one of the results.

Just last year alone, many additional preventive medicine facilities have been established bringing modern facilities to city and country alike.

The 100,000 square meter, 1,300 bed Kim Man-yu Hospital was opened amid the scenic beauty of the capital of the revolution on the corner of Munsu Street overlooking the beautiful Taedong River.

Besides this, 5 maternity hospitals and 6 pediatrics wards have been newly opened in the provincial areas and also several military hospitals have been newly established.

Not only is this an increase of medical facilities in proportion to the population, but this convenient free medical access that our people enjoy throughout the country has made us the leading nation of the world.

Our people, from "the mountain villages of Paektu Mountain to the distant island villages", and from "fishing vessels far out on the ocean to the deepest corner of underneath the earth, are now receiving at any time free medical assistance from hospitals and under trained medical supervision.

Our countrymen's average lifespan is now 74 years, and the people are singing the joys of allong life free from disease.

Under the wise leadership of the Great Leader and our party, all people are singing the joys of long lives in perfect health with the peoples' talents and abilities blossoming, our country where the people live so well, is truly a peoples' nation.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

PARTY CHIEF MEETS KANG SOK-SUNG--Pyongyang 26 June (KCNA)--Vasos Lissaridhis, chairman of the Socialist Party of Cyprus, on 20 June met the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kang Sok-sung, director of the party history institute of the WPK Central Committee. The head of the delegation conveyed regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il to Chairman Vasos Lissaridhis. The chairman expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to forward his heartfelt greetings to Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. He pointed to the need to further develop and strengthen the friendly relations between the SPC and the WPK. The conversation [words indistinct] [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1534 GMT 26 Jun 86 SK] /12913

MOZAMBIQUE INDEPENDENCE DAY--Pyongyang 28 June (KCNA)--A meeting was held here on 27 June to mark the 11th anniversary of the independence of Mozambique and the founding of the People's Republic of Mozambique. Present there were Son Song-pil, president of the University of National Economy and chairman of the Korea-Mozambique Friendship Association, Chon Yon-ok, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People, and other officials concerned and working people in the city. A report was made by Son Song-pil. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 28 Jun 86 SK] /12913

O CHIN-U GREETES MINISTERS--Pyongyang 29 June (KCNA)--Vice marshal of the Korean People's Army O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent messages of greetings to General Heinz Kessler upon his reappointment as minister of National Defence of the German Democratic Republic, to Colonel General Milan Vlacavik upon his reappointment as minister of National Defence of Czechoslovakia and to General Dobri Dzhurov upon his reappointment as minister of National Defence of Bulgaria. The messages expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples and armies of Korea and those countries would further develop and expand in the future and sincerely wished them greater success in their responsible work to implement the decisions of the Party Congress and increase the defence capabilities of the country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0817 GMT 29 Jun 86 SK] /12913

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT CONGRATULATED--Pyongyang 30 June (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent warm congratulations to Willy Brandt upon his reelection as president of the Socialist International at its 17th Congress. In its message of greetings dated 26 June, the WPK

Central Committee wished the president new success in his future work for preventing the danger of a nuclear war, safeguarding world peace and security, promoting friendship among peoples and achieving social progress. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0515 GMT 30 Jun 86 SK] /12913

SUHARTO MEETS KCNA DIRECTOR--Pyongyang 30 June (KCNA)--Suharto, president of Indonesia, on 26 June met the Korean Information Committee delegation headed by Chu Hyon-ok, general director of the Korean Central News Agency and chairman of the Information Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on a visit to Indonesia. The head of the delegation conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to transmit his warm greetings to them. President Suharto warmly hailed all successes registered by the Korean people under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song and sincerely wished him good health and a long life to lead the Korean people to eternal victory and glory. Noting that it would contribute to peace in the region and the world to develop the friendly and cooperative relations between Indonesia and Korea, Suharto emphasized that he would make efforts as ever in the future to further develop these relations. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0517 GMT 30 Jun 86 SK] /12913

KIM IL-SONG GREETES SOMALI PRESIDENT--Pyongyang 30 June (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea, on 30 June sent a message of greetings to Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, general secretary of the Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party and president of the Somali Democratic Republic, on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the independence of Somalia. President Kim Il-song noted in the message that the Somali people under the leadership of President Mohamed Siad Barre have made a great advance after the independence in the efforts to consolidate the national independence and build a new society. He expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relationships between the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 30 Jun 86 SK] /12913

KIM IL-SONG GREETES BURUNDIAN PRESIDENT--Pyongyang 30 June (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song on 28 June extended warm felicitations to Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, president of the Republic of Burundi, on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the independence of Burundi. He said in the message that today the Burundi people under the correct leadership of President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza have made a great progress in their endeavours to consolidate the national independence, upgrade the country's agricultural production and stock-breeding and develop education. The Korean people, he stressed, are satisfied with the fact that national unity and harmony has been promoted and social progress made in Burundi. He expressed the belief that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation existing between Korea and Burundi will grow stronger and develop in the future in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 30 Jun 86 SK] /12913

RWANDAN NATIONAL DAY--Pyongyang 30 June (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on 28 June sent a message of greetings to Habyarimana Juvenal, president of the Republic of Rwanda and president-founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development, on the 24th anniversary of the independence of Rwanda and the 13th anniversary of the proclamation of the second republic and the 11th anniversary of the founding of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development, the national day of the Rwandan people. President Kim Il-song says: Today the Rwandan people under your correct leadership have made a big progress in the efforts to achieve national unity and develop the national economy in keeping with the basic line of unity, peace and development. He expresses the belief that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation forged between the two countries will expand and develop still further in the future through the common struggle against imperialism and for independence. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 30 Jun 86 SK] /12913

PERUVIAN PARTY LEADER MET--Pyongyang 30 June (KCNA)--Armando Billa Nueva, general secretary of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru [APRAP], on 26 June met a delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Yhong-sun, first vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee. The head of the delegation conveyed regards of Comrade Kim Il-song to the general secretary. The general secretary expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to forward his heartfelt greetings to Comrade Kim Il-song. He said he would work to further develop the relations between the APRPA and the WPK. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 30 Jun 86 SK] /12913

YUGOSLAV PARTY OFFICIAL CONGRATULATED--Pyongyang 29 June (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, extended warm congratulations to Comrade Milanko Renovica upon the latter's election as president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. The message dated 28 June says: I am convinced that the League of Communists of Yugoslavia will make new successes in accelerating socialist construction, expanding and developing the non-aligned movement and safeguarding world peace by steadfastly defending the sovereignty of the country and further strengthening friendship and solidarity among various nationalities at home. Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties and peoples will grow stronger and develop in the spirit agreed upon at the meetings and talks between the heads of party and state of the two countries in Pyongyang and Belgrade, I take this opportunity to sincerely wish big success to your party and people in the struggle for carrying out the tasks set forth by the 13th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and to you in your responsible work. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0509 GMT 30 Jun 86 SK] /12913

SOMALIA'S INDEPENDENCE DAY--Pyongyang 1 July (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate signed articles to the 26th anniversary of the independence of Somalia and the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party. The independence of Somalia and the founding of the

Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party were of momentous significance in realising the long-cherished desire of the Somali people for freedom, liberation and prosperity, Nodong Sinmun says, and goes on: The Somali people have made a great social progress through their vigorous struggle for the building of a new society since independence. Many successes have been registered particularly after the October revolution in 1969 in liquidating the aftermath of the colonial rule and developing national economy and national culture under the leadership of President Mohamed Siad Barre. The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the achievements made by the Somali people in building a new society, braving difficulties and hardships. Our people wish them greater successes in the work for building a new prospering Somalia. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 1 Jul 86 SK] /12913

BENINESE DELEGATION WELCOMED--Pyongyang 1 July (KCNA)--A government delegation of the People's Republic of Benin headed by Assogba Frederic Affo, minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, arrived in Pyongyang Tuesday for a visit to Korea upon the invitation of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The friendship envoy of the Benin people was warmly welcomed by a number of working people of the city at the airport. It was met by vice-premier and foreign minister Kim Yong-nam and vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-sop. In their articles welcoming the Benin government delegations' visit to Korea papers today say the delegation's current visit is of weighty significance in further expanding the friendly relations between the two countries. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 1 Jul 86 SK] /12913

MEXICAN GROUP MET--Pyongyang 2 July (KCNA)--Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, met and had a friendly talk on 1 July at the Mansudae Assembly Hall with the delegation of the United Socialist Party of Mexico headed by Manuel Stephens Garcia, member of the Political Bureau of the USPM Central Committee. Present on the occasion was vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Kil Chae-kyong. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 2 Jul 86 SK] /12913

PERUVIAN GROUP RECEIVED--Pyongyang 2 July (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on 1 July met and had a friendly talk with the Peruvian house delegation for the study of the chuche idea headed by Norman Arellano Lozano, chairman of the House Commission of University Education, Science and Technology. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0433 GMT 2 Jul 86 SK] /12913

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